The Chicago Tribune.

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1869

WASHINGTON.

A Quietus Given to St. Domingo Annexation Stories.

The Navy Being Rapidly Reduced to a Peace Footing.

Overland Mail Contracts Annulled.

Treasury Regulations Concerning the Refunding of Tax on Foreign Capital.

Army Officers Assigned to Duty in the Indian Bureau.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.

SAN DOMINGO.

There have been many rumors afloat to-day and yesterday as to the purpose of the government with reference to San Domingo. The story, in brief, as it finally took shape this afternoon, was, that the coaling station at St. Thomas had been transferred to Samana; that the Bay of Samana would be leased for a long term of years, and a war vessel at once stationed there; that an extension of St. Domingo would soon follow, &c., &c. Inquiry of the Secretary of the Navy brings the story to grief, and develops the following facts: That the parties who supply coal at St. Thomas proposed, four days ago, to give up their contract; that the proposal has been under consideration, but that the department to-day decided that it would not release them. This is all there is of it. The coaling station will remain at St. Thomas. There never has been any idea of taking it to Samana, even if St. Thomas were given up. No war vessel has been ordered to St. Domingo. The government has not for an instant favored the proposition to lease the Bay of Samana. The agent sent here to offer that lease has cleared out in disgust, and the President does not look with favor upon the question of accepting St. Domingo as a free gift. It may be added, as of general interest, that the department is putting the navy on a peace footing as rapidly as possible; that coaling stations in various parts of the world are being discontinued, and that the aim of the Secretary is to conduct his branch of the public service with the greatest economy consistent with the maintenance of our rights and our standing as a nation.

VIRGINIA.

The only question of general importance discussed in the Cabinet, to-day, was the shape in which the Virginia Constitution should be submitted. It was decided to submit the section containing the test oath, and the section containing the disfranchising clause, separately. The section regarding townships, township officers, and additional county officers is not to be submitted separately. This is the medium course between what was asked by the extreme Radicals, who wanted the constitution submitted as a whole, and the new movement men, who asked to have a separate vote on five or six sections.

CUBA.

The government has no information whatever of a specific character regarding Cuba. It has heard scarcely nothing from the island. The inference from the little which has been learned, is that the insurrection is yet restricted to guerilla warfare on account of the lack of arms; that the majority of the natives are opposed to the rule of Spain and would rise if they had arms. Our authorities are taking no steps to encourage the idea of annexation.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a statement of our public debt on the 1st of March similar in form to those issued for April and May. It shows that the debt when Grant's administration came into power was $2,525,463,260, and that in two months it has been reduced $6,659,989. Nearly the whole of this reduction was in April, and present indications are that the reduction this month will be more than in both the preceding months. The Secretary has received thanks from all sections of the country for putting the debt statement into such shape that everybody can at once see what his figures mean.

THE OVERLAND TRADE.

The opening of the Pacific Railroad will render necessary numerous changes in the manner of doing government business. The overland mail contract of Wells, Fargo & Co. is terminated, and the Postmaster General to-day received a telegram saying that the mails had gone through by rail. The Treasury Department will, by-and-bye, have to issue new regulations for trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and the fact that travel can now be made by railroad will necessitate changes in the orders about army transfers.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

The story in some of the papers that Minister Washburne is not going to Paris at present, but has received permission to spend the summer elsewhere in Europe, is not true. He goes at once to Paris, and will present his credentials as soon as the Emperor gives him audience. He has the usual sixty days' leave of absence, of which he will probably avail himself in June or July. He has neither received nor asked for favors or privileges beyond those granted to all our Ministers.

MATRIMONIAL.

Colonel S. F. Tappan, of Colorado, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, and Mrs. Cora L. V. Daniels, Spiritualist and trance speaker, were married here yesterday.

THE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

Major Whitely, new Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, is now working up revenue cases in Richmond, but will be here to enter on duty in three or four days.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARMY OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DUTY AS INDIAN AGENTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A general order has been issued from the headquarters of the army, assigning a large number of officers to duty as Indian Superintendents and Agents. They are all officers who were left out of their regimental organizations by the consolidation of the infantry regiments.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The Post Office Department has received a telegram from Promontory Point, stating that the mails have been delivered at that place to the Central Pacific Road, and that the through line has been regularly established. The Butterfield Company were last week informed that their contract would cease on the junction of the road. The cost by the Butterfield route for transporting the mails was $1,100 per mile, and by the railroad, $200 a mile per annum.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Mr. Pixley United States Attorney for California; Bartlett Bent, Postmaster at Middletown, Conn.; W. Prettyman, Postmaster at Marietta, Ga.; W. L. Clift, Postmaster at Savannah, Ga.

REMOVAL OF CLERKS.

About thirty clerks were removed to-day from the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and several other dismissals in other bureaus are to take place immediately. The Appointment Clerk has issued stringent instructions to his subordinates in his office forbidding them to give any information concerning the removals, either previous to or after they have been made. The object of this is to prevent any parties designated for removal annoying that officer with importunities to be reinstated.

TAX ON FOREIGN CAPITAL.

A letter of instruction has been issued by the Treasury to Internal Revenue officers relative to the tax on foreign capital, and prescribing the following additional regulations relative to taxes paid to the government from dividends and interest on profits due to non-resident aliens prior to March 10, 1866, requiring the annexed evidence in addition to that heretofore required:

First. The affidavit of the non-resident setting forth his present place of residence, also his alienage, and place of residence at the time when the taxes in question were withheld, and that he is the identical person entitled to receive the amount so withheld; also specifying the amount which he or the bank, company or corporation is entitled to have refunded.

Second. An affidavit of a creditable person that he is well acquainted with such a non-resident alien and knows him to be the person described, and to have been a non-resident alien as claimed.

Third. The officer before whom these affidavits are verified must certify that he knows the persons so verifying before him to be credible persons.

Fourth. A certificate of the Consul or Consular Agent, and other official representatives of the United States, in the country in which the affiant resides, that the attestations to such affidavits are genuine and made in accordance with the form of the law by duly authorized officers.

Fifth. When applications are made by a bank, company or corporation satisfactory proof will be required of the fact that the bank, &c., has paid to a non-resident alien or his legal representatives the sum withheld from him under Section 120 or Section 122 of the act of June 30, 1864.

Sixth. When application is made directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by a non-resident alien he will be required to prove that by the insolvency of the bank, company or corporation by which the amount of tax was withheld or other sufficient cause he is unable to obtain payment from such bank or corporation.

Seventh. In all such cases evidence of receipt of the money by the United States required by the existing regulations on the subject of refunding must be furnished. In case of the death of a non-resident alien the facts relating to him herein above are required to be verified by his own affidavit or the legal representative of the estate of the deceased or other creditable person cognizant of the facts of the case, with the same corroborative evidence as is above required.

LYTTON BULWER'S OPINION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, directly from London, and who is well acquainted with the leading statesmen there, says that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer had given notice that he would, on the evening of May 11, call up the Alabama claims treaty in the House of Commons. It was Sir Henry's intention to speak at some length, criticising the action of the British Ministry, and also taking exceptions to the course of Mr. Seward in precipitating action on this subject after the American people had condemned the Johnson administration at the ballot-box.

MAIL CONTRACTORS BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

Information coming to the knowledge of General Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General, that certain Western contractors were in the habit of throwing off the mails in order to make room for passengers, he has fined two of them in the sum of $1,000 each, and will apply this rule in all cases. The department will also withhold paying in every instance where the trip is not performed, no matter what may be the cause.

TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

Commissioner Delano decides that when parties are engaged in the manufacture of goods of any description by furnishing the material, paying for the work, &c., though not personally engaged in the manufacture, but conducting it through agents or superintendents, they are liable to the tax imposed by the act of March 31st, 1868, on manufactures.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The rush to the Executive Mansion of male and female visitors who have no formal business with the President, but who seem influenced by mere curiosity, will probably lead to a curtailment of the time set apart for public receptions.

ART DEPOSITORY.

W. W. Corcoran to-day executed a deed transferring to a board of nine Trustees the building erected by him some years ago near the War Department, for an art depository, together with the ground on which it is situated, and all the back rents due on account of its use and occupancy by the government as the Quartermaster's Department, to be held by them in perpetuity as a free picture gallery for the city of Washington. He has also donated his large collection of paintings and other works of art. The value of the property is estimated at a million of dollars. It is stated that August Belmont, of New York, has written to Mr. Corcoran, authorizing the Trustees, when they shall have entered upon their trust, to choose from his collection twelve pictures, which he will thereupon convey to them, to be added to the gallery here, as the Belmont contribution.

WEST INDIA COALING STATION.

Owing to the high charges by the authorities of St. Thomas for the use of a United States coal depot at that station, this government has, as a matter of economy, taken measures to transfer its coaling depot to Samana Bay.

VIRGINIA.

The Cabinet to-day had a long consultation with regard to Virginia matters. It was finally determined that an order should soon be issued submitting the test oath and disfranchising clauses of the constitution to a separate vote. No exceptions will be made regarding the county and township organization clauses. It is understood, however, that these may possibly be included in the exceptions before the order is issued.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED CIGARS.

Fifty thousand cigars, smuggled from Havana, were seized on at Staten Island to-day, and two of the smugglers were arrested. It is ascertained that smuggling has been carried on for some months by these parties, who had arrangements for concealing large quantities of cigars and other goods.

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Governor Curtin will leave on the 16th of June for St. Petersburg. General Clay has written that he will remain until Curtin arrives.

MONEY.

The money market is working very easy. The supply is in excess of the wants of brokers, notwithstanding the steady upward movement in values, and the enormous business in the Stock Exchange and gold-room.

STOCKS.

The stock market shows a good deal of excitement with some irregularity in prices, owing to the conflicting position of cliques and many rumors about stocks. N. Y. C., Hudson, Wabash and Northwestern were the principal features. The latter was particularly strong in the afternoon.

GOLD.

The gold market was active and excited, with a marked advance in the premium. The rise was started on Washington telegrams that Mr. Boutwell was not going to cancel the bonds purchased. Afterwards there were rumors of Cuban successes, and a decline of bonds in London.

GOVERNMENTS.

The bond market was weak for some reasons, but sales were large.

SEWARD AS A JOURNALIST.

Several politicians state positively that Secretary Seward has bought an interest in an evening paper here, and will soon assume its political management.

FOREIGN ITEM.

The *Independance Belge* repeats the story of a rupture between the Pope and the Spanish Government, on account of an attempted dictation of Spanish affairs by the Pope.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN ATLANTIC CABLE TOLLS.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The announcements heretofore made of the proposed reduction in Atlantic Cable tolls from and after June, have been incorrect in some respects. Rates to the general public, on and after the 1st of June, are to be one dollar per word for each and every word, including address, date and signature; but no message will be charged a less sum than ten dollars. A reduction of fifty per cent from these rates on political and general news for the press is also proposed, but one of the companies has not yet given in its assent to this provision.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society commenced to-day at Steinway Hall. The attendance was slim. Wendell Phillips called the meeting to order, congratulating the society on the favorable auspices under which they met, and declaring that the heavens were bright and every sign of the times was on the side of anti-slavery. The financial report was favorable, showing the balance of the cash on hand to be $2,500. Resolutions were adopted urging the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, approving Grant's inaugural, and appointing colored men to office; deprecating social and political proscription of the colored race, upbraiding the church and press for neglecting to put an end to it; praising the Cuban patriots for abolishing slavery; calling on the government to recognize them, asserting that the reconstruction of the South must be based on education, and blaming the government for not more promptly and vigorously protecting Union people in the South, and denouncing the proposed restrictions upon the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. Speeches were made throughout the day and evening by Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, G. M. Sims, an expelled colored member of Georgia Legislature, Mrs. Blackwell, Stephen Foster and Frederick Douglass. Mr. Phillips predicted that the time would come when a colored man would be in the Cabinet, Legislature and foreign legations. He urged the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, as it would confer incalculable benefit upon the nation. Mrs. Brown introduced the question of woman's rights, and discussed it at length.

At the meeting of the society to-night, Frederick Douglass was the first speaker. He said what the negro race claimed was fair play and no favor; the right to vote and be voted for. He incidentally alluded to the amalgamation of the white and negro races, which he said was certain to bring the negroes to social and political equality. Notwithstanding the disavowals by some of the friends of the negro, he believed it would produce beneficial results.

Senators Wilson and Stewart, of Nevada, were present and spoke briefly in favor of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Wendell Phillips advocated a public policy of justice for all nationalities and races, whether negro, Indian, Chinese, German or Irish. The United States could afford to absorb all and deal justly with all. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION held its annual meeting at the Bible House, Rev. Thomas DeWitt in the chair. The annual report was made, which was very encouraging in regard to the success of mission work abroad, in Roman Catholic countries, especially in South America and Southern Europe. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to be $111,199; expenditures, $112,050. Rev. Dr. Dewitt was re-elected President, and Rev. J. Scudder, Secretary, with eighty-six Vice Presidents. A letter was received from Dr. Leonard Baker, of Connecticut, declining the use of his name as Vice President, on the ground that he could not approve the methods adopted by the society for carrying out its policy.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOSSES.

The Cleveland, Ohio, and Lumberman's Insurance Company, of Chicago, lose $5,000 each by the fire on Broadway, last night.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

District Attorney Garvin, in prosecuting a case in the General Sessions, yesterday, took occasion to say that, if the man who saw the Rogers murder, and said "Jim, don't do it," would come forward and tell who committed the crime, he should have full immunity from punishment.

THE RELEASED FENIAN PRISONERS.

The public reception of Warren and Costello, by the Fenians, takes place on Friday evening, at the Cooper Institute.

EXPLOSION.

Early this morning the boiler of the steam tug Joe Baker exploded, while opposite Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island. The deck and pilot-house were blown overboard. No one was killed. Captain [illegible] was seriously injured. Marshal Day and Sheridan [illegible] Freeman, were badly scalded, Edward Van [illegible] [illegible], but will probably recover.

IMMIGRANTS.

The North German emigrant ship Bristol arrived to-day, thirty-six days from Bremen, with 489 passengers. She had thirteen cases of small-pox on board, and had four deaths from the disease during the passage. She is in quarantine.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

THE LONDON STANDARD ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 11.

The *Standard*, Conservative, reviewing the position of the United States and Great Britain on the Alabama question, asserts that the Fenian outrages in Canada more than counterbalance the depredations by the Alabama. Great Britain, in agreeing to submit the grievances of both countries to arbitration, did more than could be fairly demanded; and to yield further would be cowardice and irreparable degradation.

RESIGNATION OF THE MAYOR OF CORK.

LONDON, May 11.

Mr. O'Sullivan, Mayor of Cork, has resigned his office. Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, announced the fact in the House of Commons, and stated that O'Sullivan had taken this action to prevent a re-election. The bill introduced by the Attorney General disqualifying the Mayor from acting as a Magistrate was in consequence postponed one month.

Russia.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.

The government is considering a plan for the reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the empire.

SPRINGFIELD.

Lost State Bonds Renewed—Personal—Swamp Land Warrant Received—A Trapeze Performer Injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 11.

Some years ago, one Murray Forbes, of New York, was the possessor of a number of Illinois State bonds, and desiring to realize on them, sent the same by mail to this city for collection, but they never reached their destination, and consequently have never been paid in full. Mr. Forbes is dead, but the representatives of the family were here last winter during the session of the Legislature, and the result was the passage of a law with the following title: "An act for the relief of John M. Forbes, *et al.*, executors of Murray Forbes, deceased." Pursuant to the requirements of said law Governor Palmer to-day caused to be issued five new internal improvement bonds for one thousand dollars each, reduced by payments to $159.13 each; also two interest bonds of the State, one for one thousand dollars and one for seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

Colonel George T. Allen, of this city, Consul to Moscow, having filed his bond and other papers required, will at once proceed to his post and enter upon the duties of his office.

The Governor to-day received from the General Land Office at Washington a warrant for ninety-seven acres of swamp lands, which inured to the State by virtue of an act of Congress passed in 1850.

Pfau, the Russian athlete, with the Hanlon Troupe, while performing one of his daring feats on the trapeze at the Opera House, last night, fell headlong to the floor. He was seriously but not dangerously hurt.

ST. PAUL.

A Third and Unsuccessful Attempt at Self-Murder—Arrival of Swedish Immigrants.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 11.

A German named Shindler, of Wabashaw, to-day made a fourth unsuccessful attempt upon his own life. When found he was suspended from a beam, with a dog-chain around his neck, his feet dragging upon the ground and his tongue protruding. Restoratives brought him to his senses. The man is about forty-seven years of age. No explanation except partial derangement at times is afforded for this, as for the three previous attempts upon his life. He has been closely watched since the first attempt.

A large number of Swedish emigrants arrived to-day, and attracted considerable notice as they marched through the streets. Immigration to their State is very brisk just now.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Preparations to Celebrate the Great Event of the Day—Crop Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 11.

Our citizens are making extensive preparations for celebrating the completion of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to-morrow; also in honor of the laying of the corner-stone of the largest hotel in the State, which is to take place at 1 o'clock p. m.

This locality has been favored with copious showers recently. The farmers are busy [illegible] and planting, with cheering prospects. The grow-

hoppers are reported quite numerous in Southern Nevada.

Large numbers of laborers and employes on the Union Pacific Railway were discharged yesterday and to-day. Hundreds of people are thus being thrown out of employment.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Close of the Inauguration Ceremonies at Promontory Summit—The Celestials at the Banquet Board—Congratulations from All Parts of the Country.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, May 10.

After the junction of the two roads was completed, the guests adjourned to the Palace Car of the Union Pacific road, which crossed the connecting point, then back again, and Governor Stanford's car then passed over and back. The band of the Twenty-first Regiment then came up and played national airs, and toasts, sentiments and speeches were the order for some hours.

CONGRATULATIONS.

A large number of telegrams from all parts of the Union were then read. Some of these telegrams were felicitous, others whimsical. Among the most important was the following telegram from San Francisco in New York:

"*President of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad at the Junction:*

"To you and our associates we send our hearty greetings upon the great feat this day achieved in the junction of your two roads, and we bid you God speed in your best endeavors for the entire success of the trans-Atlantic highway between the Atlantic and Pacific for the New World and the Old."

STEPHEN J. FIELD, EUGENE CASSERLY,
JAS. W. NYE, WM. M. STEWART,
D. O. MILLS, EUGENE KELLY & CO.,
LEES & WALLER, J. W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
WELLS, FARGO & CO., LOUIS MCLANE,
CHAS. MCLANE, WM. T. COLEMAN,
JOHN BENSLEY.

The following was received from Montana by E. H. [illegible]:

"Montana sends greeting to the officers of the Pacific Railroad. Although not at present a co-worker in the great national enterprise which has been this day so happily consummated, she hopes soon to be bound to the great national highway with bands of iron."

MILITARY OFFICERS PRESENT.

The officers of the Twenty-first United States Infantry are General Milton Cogswell, Major commanding; Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien, Captain; Colonel Franklin, Captain; Major Burnett, Captain; Major Putnam, Captain Currier, Lieutenant Burton, Adjutant; Captain Johnson, Quartermaster. The ladies accompanying were Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Chuley, Mrs. Ross.

THE CHINESE LABORERS AT TABLE.

While champagne toasts were the order in the Union Pacific cars, J. H. Strowbridge, Superintendent of Construction on the Central Pacific (to whom, with James Campbell, Superintendent of Rolling Stock, we are indebted for numerous courtesies), entertained the press and officers of the Twenty-first, and others, most sumptuously. When the other guests arose from the table, Mr. Strowbridge introduced his Chinese foreman and laborers, who had been with him so long, took the head of the table, making some excellent remarks, and inviting them to the banquet. This manly and honorable proceeding was hailed with three rousing cheers by the Caucasian guests, military and civilian, who crowded around Strowbridge to congratulate and assure him of their sympathy.

OFF FOR SACRAMENTO.

A special train, with the guests, Governor Stanford and party, leaves for Sacramento at 4 p. m. Six beautiful first-class passenger cars from New York have just arrived for the Central Pacific. Two of them form a part of the special train, being the first cars ever drawn over the entire track from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They will be drawn by the engine "Jupiter," George E. Booth, engineer; H. A. Murphy, fireman.

OTHER CONGRATULATIONS.

The following despatch was received from Vice President Colfax and Governor Wm. Bross:

CHICAGO, May 10.

"*Governor Stanford and Thos. C. Durant, end of the track of the Central Pacific Railroad:*

"We congratulate you most heartily on the completion of your great highway of nations, and the resistless energy and rapidity with which the work has been accomplished."

From L. W. Coe, President of the Pacific Union Express Company:

"*To the Gentlemen of the Pacific Railroad:*

"The Pacific Union Express Company desire to express their appreciation of your enterprise, and have expressed this hammer expressly for this occasion."

THE CLOSING SPEECH.

After the [illegible] Mr. Jas. Campbell, Superintendent of Rolling Stock, Central Road, spoke as follows:

"The work is finished. [illegible] you realize what you have done. You have [illegible] changed the path of commerce and [illegible] of the whole world. Ships, instead of going round the Horn or Good Hope, will now run to San Francisco, there land their cargo to be shipped on the cars of the Pacific Railroad, to be drawn by the iron horse through the valleys, over the mountains and across the plains until they once more reach the borders of civilization, [illegible] and channels in the United States, or cross the Atlantic to Europe. San Francisco will become the second city of the world and the railroad centre of the Pacific coast. Where we now stand, but a few months since [illegible] but the path of the track of the wild deer. Now a thousand wheels revolve and will bear on their axles the wealth of half the world, drawn by the iron horse, startling the wild Indian with his piercing scream. Philosophers would dream away a lifetime contemplating this landscape with his smoky breath and [illegible] scene, but the officers of the Pacific Railroad would look and exclaim: 'We are a great people and can accomplish great things.'"

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The Pacific Railroad Company to-day, at 11:45 in the forenoon, San Francisco time, laid the last tie and rail, and the last spike was driven. The telegraph wire attached to the City Hall bell in this city, and a fifteen-inch gun at Fort Point. The last stroke of the hammer on the last spike fired the gun at the fort and rang the City Hall bell. The news created great enthusiasm in the interior cities of the State.

The first invoice of Japan teas by the Pacific Railroad was shipped for St. Louis to-day, inaugurating overland trade with China and Japan.

COOK, COBURN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS.
[illegible]
OFFICE 87 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., This Evening, at 8 o'clock.
G. H. FELTON, Secretary.

Masonic.

The Regular Convocation of ILLINOIS COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, [illegible] at the Masonic Temple, on THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible] inst., at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to be present. Work on 15th and 16th Degrees. By order of the T. P. G. M. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. K. of S. & A.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Tillinghast, Allen & Co.,
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
REMOVED TO
87 & 89 Michigan-av.

Their facilities for the handling and sale of this commodity are unsurpassed, added to an experience in the business of over 40 years.

1856. 1869.
Murry Nelson & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SINCE 1856.
159 Washington-st., Chicago.
MURRY NELSON. [illegible]

CRYSTAL WHITENING.

Mitchell's French Crystalized Whitening.

A new preparation for whitening or tinting walls. It is superior to [illegible] [illegible]
G. A. MITCHELL,
No. 199 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CARPET CLEANING.

CARPET BEATING & CLEANING CO.

Carpets are beaten, cleaned and relaid, and all kinds of alterations done with promptness and dispatch, by good workmen and on reasonable terms. All orders should be addressed to Room 23 Major Block.
H. WAGNER, Manager.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
KENT, WELSH & CO.

The above firm is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN KENT alone is authorized to settle the business [illegible]
JOHN KENT.
J. C. WELSH.
F. B. KENT.
Chicago, May 11, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.
[illegible]
FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.
[illegible]

SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY

Letter of Messrs. David Dows & Co.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: On the night of the 2d ult., our store, No. 20 South-st., was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars to [illegible] our safe in our counting-room. [illegible] The key of the safe in which we kept our securities was locked in one of our fire-proof book-safes, the doors of which were [illegible] they obtained the key to the outer safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Bankers' Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their tools in vain attempt to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and [illegible] that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities ALL SAFE, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting house, and take the old one to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

HERRING & CO.'S
New Combination
OF THEIR PATENT
Crystallized Iron & Welded Iron
AND STEEL
BANKERS' SAFES,
The Best Burglar-Proof Security Now Known.

Awarded the Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1866, and the winner of the 30,000 Francs ($6,000) in Gold. A large assortment of these Safes, also of Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, Always on hand. Second-Hand Safes, of other makers, for sale cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
40 STATE-ST.
FACTORY—Cor. Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av., CHICAGO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MUST BE
CLOSED OUT,
My Spring Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Cash,
To give room for Fall Goods.
I. P. FARNUM,
Wholesale Dealer,
10 LAKE-ST.

WHITE LEAD.

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL CO.
Strictly Pure White Lead.
Hooker & Weare,
127 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
CHICAGO.

Are offering Strictly Pure Lead, manufactured by the above Company, at FACTORY PRICES. They also offer their own brands, "HOOKER & CO. PURE," "I X L" and "EAGLE MILLS," at MANUFACTURERS' profit ONLY. The above brands they guarantee equal to any in this market for whiteness, covering capacity and durability. They have constantly on hand a large stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., to which they invite the attention of dealers. All Oils GUARANTEED free from ADULTERATION.

TROTTING RACES.

$20,000 PREMIUMS.

The Boston Trotting Association
HAVING ENGAGED THE
MYSTIC PARK, Medford, Mass.,
For their first meeting, will give the following Purses on
June 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th.

No. 1. June 15, $3,000; for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; $1,800 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

No. 2, same day, $3,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:35; $1,700 to first, $1,000 to second, $300 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

No. 3, June 16, $3,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:40; $1,070 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

No. 4, same day, $3,000; for Double Teams; $1,000 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

No. 5, June 17, $3,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $1,000 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

No. 6, same day, $3,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:28; $1,700 to first, $1,000 to second, $300 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

No. 7, June 18, $3,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:35; $2,000 to first, $700 to second, $300 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

No. 8, same day, $4,000; $2,500 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 for third; for all horses; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

These purses are for horses that have never beaten the time specified, in harness or to wagon, previous to closing of entries. Time made at Fairs will be considered a record. All entries are to be addressed to W. P. BALCH, Treasurer, 28 Blackstone-st., Boston, on or before May 29th.

Name and color of all horses, including BOTH horses of double teams, must accompany entrance money, 10 per cent of purse, at the time of entry.

Entrance money of ineligible horses will be forfeited. Three or more to enter; two or more to start.

The track will be under the management of DAVID H. BLANCHARD.

H. S. RUSSELL, President.
DAVID NEVINS, Jr., Secretary.

SHOULDER BRACES.

SHOULDER BRACES.

DR. MARSH'S Improved Suspender and Shirt Supporting Shoulder Braces are superior to anything heretofore offered. They are light, elastic, and give much comfort to the wearer. All kinds of Braces, Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Pile Porters, Apparatus for Deformities, accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

FURNISHING GOODS.

CHEAPEST
PLACE TO GET YOUR
SHIRTS
MADE IS AT
80 STATE-ST.
PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
E. H. & E. S. TOMLINSON,
SHIRT AND FRONT HOUSE.

SHIRTS
AT WILSON BROS.',
124 AND 126 DEARBORN-ST.

Made of New York Mills, Wamsutta and Lonsdale Muslins, with J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden's Linens. These linens being very heavy and of hard twisted thread, are far superior to any yet used. Their superior facilities for purchasing and manufacturing enable them to offer their goods less than any house offers goods of same value. All will consult their interests by examining their quality of goods and workmanship before purchasing shirts from any other source. A very large stock always on hand, and made to order. Satisfaction warranted under all circumstances.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO.
GAS FIXTURES.
No. 56 LAKE-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

WHERE IS
Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago?

Take Van Vechten's Map of Chicago, and you will find it just SIX INCHES North of the River, and SIX INCHES West of the Lake. GO to Butters & Co., and get a Map of Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition.

Butters & Co. will sell 31 Lots IN IT To-morrow Afternoon,
THURSDAY, MAY 13.

It is the best Property offered for Public Competition for a long time.

Lots on Wells-st.,
Lots on Chicago-av.,
Lots on Hill-st.,
Lots on Wendell-st.,
Lots on Moore-st.,
Lots on Market-st.,
Lots on Oak-st.,
Lots on Pearson-st.,

ALL TO BE SOLD
At Public Auction,
On Thursday Afternoon,
AT THE SALESROOMS OF WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

ALSO,
House, and Lots 113 & 115 Third-av.
Title Perfect. Warrantee Deeds.
SALE PEREMPTORY.

LOT 77x170.
No. 838 PRAIRIE-AV.,
LARGE BRICK HOUSE,

Between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., one of the finest Lots and Residences on the avenue, east front, can be purchased at a great bargain. For further particulars, apply to
FIELD, KING & CO.,
First National Bank Building, basement, corner State and Washington-sts.

ENGLEWOOD.

I will offer, for a few days, some very nice lots at Englewood, at $150 per lot—Size [illegible], dry and in a nice grove.
C. STARRETT, 131 South Clark-st.

West Madison-st.---$3,500

We have a fine bargain in a House and Lot. Good for a home, or good for business. Easy terms. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

Park-av.--$9,000.
BRICK HOUSE.

We will sell a choice Residence for $700 cash, and the balance in easy payments. Would take a good lot in part pay. A rare chance.
GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Field, King & Co., will continue the Real Estate and Loaning business at the old stand, No. 115 Dearborn-st. Especial attention will be given to making Loans and the purchase of Commercial Paper.
L. A. WILLARD,
115 Dearborn-st.

$135,000 to Loan
In Sums of $5,000 to $50,000,
On first-class Real Estate Security, at eight per cent.
L. A. WILLARD,
115 Dearborn-st.

$20,000
To Loan, in Sums of $5,000 or more, on Chicago Real Estate.
JAMES M. KERR & SONS,
123 South Clark-st.

TO LOAN,
A few Thousand Dollars on Real Estate Security, for 1 or 2 years.
WM. BRACKETT, Room 17 Tribune Building.

$7,500.00
Lumberman's Insurance Stock,
AT PAR. Earned 18 per cent last year. Capital all paid in. Apply to
FIELD, KING & CO.,
First National Bank Building,
Cor. State and Washington-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
THE
WASHINGTON
Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK,
Has removed to
151 WASHINGTON-ST.,
MERCHANTS' NEW BUILDING.
PAUL & MASON,
GENERAL AGENTS.
L. DOUGLAS TWINING, Medical Examiner, 151 Washington-st., Room 9.

KEITH BROTHERS
Have Removed
TO
68 & 70 WABASH-AV.

LIME AND CEMENT.

Wm. Kerr & Co.,
96 West Lake-st.,
Manufacturers of Wisconsin lime and wholesale dealers in Louisville, Akron and Rosendale cement, Eastern and Michigan stucco, land plaster, plastering hair, &c.

FOR SALE.

500,000 Brick For Sale,
AT LOW FIGURES.
By R. S. SMITH,
Room 8, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

PATENTS.

TO RAILROAD MEN.
THOS. F. FANTS will exhibit his new
PATENT R. R. CHAIR AND TIE
At the CITY HOTEL for a few days. All persons interested please call and examine. [illegible] Patented April [illegible], 1869.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT
Closing Out Sale,
THIS DAY,
Of our Entire Stock of over
$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
At Auction,
At Our Salesrooms,
56 and 58 WABASH-AV.,
Commencing This Day,
Wednesday, May 12,
At 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing until the ENTIRE STOCK is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

On all sums of $100 and over a credit of 60 days will be given for approved notes. Under $100 to be cash on delivery of goods, or within a few days thereafter.

Catalogues will be distributed on the morning of the sale.

This is a rare opportunity for merchants to secure a most desirable stock of merchandise on THEIR OWN TERMS, as it must positively be sold to the highest bidder. IT WILL BE PUT UP IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

The stock consists in part of Prints, Sheetings, Ginghams, Delaines, White Goods, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Notions, &c., all of the best quality.

It is open for examination at any time prior to the sale. All are invited to attend.

Wills, Gregg & Co.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

BARRETT & ARNOLD,
Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of
BARRETT'S FELT AND COMPOSITION
ROOFING MATERIAL;
Also, Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Paving Cement, Coal Tar, Parafine Varnish, Sheathing Felt, Roofing Paint, Boat Pitch, Resin, Pine Tar,
124 LaSALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

Having disposed of our Roofing business, we are enabled to give our attention exclusively to the MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ROOFING MATERIAL. [illegible] RESIN COMPOSITION. The Resin makes it a little more expensive, but it gives that elasticity, tenacity and durability which makes it so far superior to the Eastern Pitch.

Having our own Paper Mill, we select our stock and manufacture only the BEST of Roofing Paper, which is a most important item in securing a good Roof.

Our Roofing is almost exclusively used on all first-class buildings in Chicago. We refer to Potter Palmer's Marble Block, Burch's Block, Sherman House, Crosby's [illegible] and hundreds of other buildings.

We call your attention to the very general use of our SIDING FELT, which is put between the boards and siding for frame buildings. It excludes all wind and dampness, and saves double its cost in fuel every year. We have printed instructions for putting on Roofs, and any information we can furnish will be most cheerfully given.

THREE PLY ROOFING.

The New York Ready Roofing is the only three ply roofing, intended with granite cement, offered in this market. Its advantages over all other patent roofing via: lightness, durability, fire-proof and ease of application by any ordinary workman, requiring a simple coating of sand (not gravel) after the cement is applied.

We also call attention to our Two-ply Wool (not straw) Felt, intended with cement, for sheathing houses, as being the best in use. We also manufacture plastic Wool Felt, Tin Paint and Black Varnish. Send for circular, which fully explains. 81 South Water-st., Chicago.
N. Y. READY ROOFING CO.

ROOFING.

AUTCALT'S ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOFING. Unequalled for Economy, Strength, Elegance and Durability. For sale by F. M. ATKINSON & CO., 75 Wells-st.

LUMBER.

BRADNER, CHARNLEY & CO.
DEALERS IN
TIMBER,
LONG JOISTS AND LUMBER
Of all sizes and descriptions.
Railroad, Bridge and Builders' bills filled to order.
Also, Car Sills, Flooring and Tank Stuff, &c., &c.
Yard—Corner Quarry and Cologne-sts.
Office—248 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
CHICAGO.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

CALIFORNIA WINES.
THE PUREST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST.

Our brands of these Wines have been before the public in the Eastern cities for the past eight years, and have met with the most flattering success. At our office,
Nos. 34 and 36 LaSalle-st.,
CORNER OF LAKE,
May be found a complete assortment, for sale by the single bottle or gallon, or at wholesale to the trade.

For Evening or Wedding Parties, for the Sick Chamber, or as Table Wines, for Communion or Family Use, these Wines will be found far superior to Foreign Wines, and at less price.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.
REPRESENTED BY
BENJ. BRUCE, Jr.

WASHERS AND WRINGERS.

Washers & Wringers.

"Doty" Washer, "Home" Washer, "Champion" Washer, "Universal," "Novelty," "Gipson," "Buckeye," "Little Giant" and "Champion" Wringers. All well tried and reliable machines. The trade supplied by
CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK,
37 South Water-st.,
Manufacturers of Cordage, Twines, Wood & Willow Ware, Paper Matches, Blacking, &c.

ELASTIC SPONGE.

Elastic Sponge!

Conceded to be the best and cheapest material in existence for Mattresses, Pillows, Church, Car and Carriage Cushions, and all upholstery purposes. Is constantly receiving testimonials of the highest character.
Open to the Trade—Prices Reduced.
The various qualities for sale in the bale (averaging about [illegible] pounds) by
P. H. WILLARD & CO.,
11 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.
Send for price list and testimonials.

FURS PRESERVED.

FURS SAVED FROM **MOTH**
Send your Furs, or leave orders to have them called for, with BISHOP & BARNES, Furriers, 115 Lake-st.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
The best defence against Moths. Sold by druggists New size 50c. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S
LAUNDRY,
53 Washington-st.

FREE DISPENSARY.

Brainard Free Dispensary,
[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION!
TO THE TRADE,
AND TO CONSUMERS OF
J. & P. COATS'
Best Six-Cord Thread!

A counterfeit, or rough fac-simile of their trademark upon the wrappers of thread, is in circulation, and may be readily detected by comparison with the genuine. The black and gold labels upon the spools are larger than the genuine. The white labels bearing the name of "Andrew Coats, General Agent for the United States," are roughly cut out by hand.

The spurious article, having been smuggled into the U. S., is also liable to seizure by the customs.

All dealing in Thread with these Forged Labels will be prosecuted by J. & P. Coats.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York, for J. & P. COATS.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
PALACE GARDEN,
(Late "Cafe Imperial,")
No. 79 South Clark-st.,
Opposite the Court House, near corner Randolph.

This elegant place, the largest and finest of the kind in the city, will be opened to the public THIS EVENING, at 7 p. m., especially for the sale of
LAGER BEER.
Also, the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, at the Bar.
A fine BAND OF MUSIC in attendance every evening, and no pains will be spared by the management to afford pleasure to its patrons.
HERMAN BECKHOUSE, Proprietor.

McPherson Monument.

To Artists, Designers and Workers in Granite.

The Committee having in charge the erection of a Monument to the memory of Major General J. B. McPherson, at Clyde, Ohio, offer a premium of $100 for the best, and $50 for the second-best design, submitted on or before the 1st day of August, 1869. The cost of the monument not to exceed $15,000, and to be built of such material as the designer may select. The designs to be drawn to a uniform scale of ½ inch per foot, and to be accompanied by proper specifications and estimate of cost. The Committee reserving the right of giving the contract for the erection of the same, to be let in the first instance. Address A. HICKENLOOPER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. B. HAZEN,
Brev't Brig. Gen. U. S. A.,
M. D. LEGGETT,
A. HICKENLOOPER,
Committee.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
TO
Purchasers of Fruit Jars.

The undersigned respectfully informs the trade that the patent reported to have been issued to S. B. Hawley has not been issued. The case is now under argument in Washington, on application of John L. Mason, he having been held by Judge Fisher to be the original inventor.
STEPHEN B. PINCKNEY,
President Mason Manufacturing Co.
N. Y. City, May 7th, 1869.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Patent Laundry List. Sold by Merchants and Agents, male and female. Circulars free, or send 25 cents for samples. Also, best Key Tag and Stencil Tools. Address
BALTIMORE STENCIL WORKS, Md.

MACHINERY.

J. A. FAY & CO.,
SALESROOM,
No. 44 LaSalle-st., Chicago,
Manufacturers of every variety of
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,
Viz.: WOODWORTH PLANERS AND MATCHERS, SASH, MOULDING, Mortising, Tenoning and Boring Machines, Scroll Saws, Wheel Machines, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings.
G. V. ORTON, Manager.

HARDWARE.

HIBBARD & SPENCER,

Jobbers of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Agricultural Implements, Fence Wire and Tinners' Stock, including Tinners' Tools and Machines, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Pressed and Japanned Ware.

We are determined to attract the HARDWARE and TIN PLATE trade of the entire country centering here, by our LARGE and VARIED STOCK, PROMPTNESS IN THE EXECUTION OF CUSTOMERS' COMMANDS, and a UNIFORMLY LOW MARKET RATE on all our goods.
Orders and correspondence solicited.

92 & 94 Michigan-av.,
CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware,
Tin Plate,
Tinners' Stock.
Orders executed promptly at the lowest rates.
179 & 181 Randolph-st.
CHICAGO.

BELTING.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
BEST QUALITY AT REDUCED RATES.
Engine and Conducting Hose and Packing,
Lace Leather, Copper Rivets, Belt Hooks, &c., Rubber Clothing, Boots and Overshoes, and every variety of RUBBER GOODS at Lowest Prices.
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
143 Lake-st.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.	COOK & McLAIN, Chicago Steam Dye Works, 80 Dearborn-st., Chicago, and 109 South Clark-st., Chicago. GENTS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS, Dyed and Cleaned. LADIES' SILK AND WOOLEN DRESSES AND SHAWLS Dyed and Cleaned in a superior manner. Send to us by express, with directions. ALEXANDER COOK. WM. McLAIN.

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WILLIAM H. HOLDEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 100 Madison-st.,
NOTARY PUBLIC. CHICAGO.

BERRY & SEARS,
Mining and Real Estate Agents.
Mines Bought and Sold.
Reliable information concerning mines in this district furnished on application.
Treasure City, White Pine Co., Nevada.
FULTON G. BERRY. WM. H. SEARS.
Refer to—Fred. MacCrellish, Alta California, San Francisco; Captain D. M. Harshberger, President C. & N. Co., San Francisco; Major Jas. T. Hoyt, San Francisco; Bross, Wm. Bross, Daily Tribune office, Chicago.

TO CALIFORNIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OPEN.

Trains run daily, from Omaha to Promontory City, connecting with Central Pacific trains for Sacramento. Steamers run in direct connection, from Sacramento to San Francisco.
Time from Omaha to Promontory City, 60 hours.
Time from Promontory City to Sacramento, 40 hours.
Time from Sacramento to San Francisco, 12 hours.
Total time Omaha to San Francisco, 4 days, 16 hours.
June 1st, time will be shortened. Freight rates are this day reduced [illegible] between Omaha and Cheyenne, on 1st, 2d and 3d class freight.
JOHN HART, Gen'l Travelling Agent,
72 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.
WEBSTER SNYDER, Gen'l Sup't, Omaha, Neb.
Chicago, May 10, 1869.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
Great Reduction in Time.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS' TRAVEL
FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For Through Tickets and full particulars apply at the principal Railroad Offices.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.
[illegible]

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."
GRAND
National Peace Jubilee
AND
MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD IN THE
CITY OF BOSTON,
JUNE 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, 1869,
To commemorate the restoration of Peace Throughout the Land.

THE COLISEUM

In which the Jubilee is to be held will afford ample accommodations for nearly FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and the series of Musical Entertainments will include oratorio performances by the

GREATEST CHORUS

Ever organized in any part of the world, made up of Musical Societies from all sections of the country, and TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN from the public schools, with an Orchestra of

ONE THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS,

Comprising many of the principal Bands and best Musicians in the United States.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

From all sections of the Union, including NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICIALS, will participate in the Jubilee, and the citizens of Boston will be prepared to extend their hospitalities and attention to visitors from abroad [illegible]

The [illegible] attendant upon the vast undertaking has been guaranteed with an unexampled promptness by the citizens of Boston, ensuring for the Festival and Jubilee every success which pecuniary aid can command.

The following scale of prices has been established:
Single Admission, with reserved seats, $4 and $3, according to location.
Single Admission without reserved seats, $2.
Season Ticket—transferable—admitting three persons to all the entertainments given in the Coliseum during the season, $100.

The sale of seats will commence at the Boston Music Hall, Monday, May 24. Orders for seats, accompanied with the money, may be transmitted by music dealers throughout the country, or by mail or express, directed to

A. P. PECK, Ticket Agent,
Boston Music Hall, Boston, Mass.
Per order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

TOYS AND NOTIONS.

NEW GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES.
TO WHOLESALE BUYERS ONLY.
CLOSE CASH BUYERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND GET BARGAINS IN
Bird Cages, Pipes, Albums, Jumping Ropes, Base Balls, Baskets, Bags, Combs, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Fans, Beads, Vases,
AND ALL KINDS OF
TOYS & NOTIONS.
Dollar Stores Supplied.
CALL AND SEE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
PEUGEOT'S
Importing House,
99 & 101 Lake-st.,
Up Stairs.

OILS.

IMPORTANT!
To know that you can get, by the carload or less quantity,
PURE AND RELIABLE
OILS OF ALL KINDS,
GASOLINE,
Naptha, Turpentine, &c.,
FROM
KENLY & JENKINS,
Wholesale Oil Brokers,
278 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

We are also Exclusive Agents for
FOREST CITY VARNISH COMPANY'S
95 deg. gravity GASOLINE, the only pure and reliable article for Gas Machines.
74 deg. gravity GASOLINE, for Gas Stoves and Portable Gas Fixtures.
65 deg. gravity NAPTHA, deodorized, free from oil, for Painters' use.
Special attention given to CANNING and PACKING Carbon Oil, Gasoline, &c., for the Gold Mines, Utah, or any points where barrels cannot be shipped safely.
KENLY & JENKINS.
Oils Bought and Sold on Margins.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Laws of Illinois,
1869.
Authorized Edition,
Containing all the Park Bills, Lake Front Bill, Amendments to the City Charter, &c., &c.
Now Ready for Delivery.
ADDRESS
CALLAGHAN & COCKROFT,
Law Booksellers and Publishers,
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Mrs. Stowe's New Novel.
WILL BE PUBLISHED MAY 12TH.
OLDTOWN FOLKS.
BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
1 vol. 12mo. $2.

This is the only volume by Mrs. Stowe since the publication of "Dred," given to the world at first in book form. It is entirely new, and by its great variety of striking characters, its graphic delineation of New England life, its abundant humor, pathos, and sound sense, cannot fail of intensifying the general interest which its announcement has produced.

In view of the great demand for the book, a very large edition has been printed, and all who wish to secure a copy of the first edition should at once leave their orders with their booksellers.

This book will be sold at all book stores, or sent post-paid by the publishers.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK
WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY NEXT.
The Changed Brides
BY
Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH

Is in press and will be published on Saturday, May 15th, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be two of the best novels ever published, and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth is, beyond all doubt, the first female novelist of the day. "The Changed Brides" will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of over five hundred pages, in uniform style with "Fair Play" and "How He Won Her," and sold by all Booksellers at the low price of $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent at once, by mail, to any place, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them.

Booksellers are requested to send on their orders at once for what they may want of this book to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

BANKERS.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,
BANKERS, 42 CLARK-ST.,
HAVE ALWAYS FUNDS TO INVEST IN
Real Estate Securities,
FOR LONG AND SHORT TIME,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATE.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
BANKERS,
56 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Letters of Credit for Travellers.
DRAW SHORT SIGHT EXCHANGE ON PARIS.
Sterling Bills at sight and 60 days on the CITY BANK and Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., London.
Collections made, Deposits received, and Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange.

PASTURE.

FINE PASTURE,
With groves, good fences and plenty of water for stock at Prospect-place, nine miles from city, on Bridgeton road. Apply to H. BECKWITH, Chicago, or address E. B. WATTLES, Blue Island.

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Hunt, Barbour & Hale,
3, 5 and 7 Lake-st.,
Request the Particular Attention of the Trade to a
LARGE LINE OF
DRESS GOODS AND PRINTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
CHOICE STYLES AND LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
Linens and White Goods
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Hurlbut & Edsall,
(Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,)
32 LAKE-ST., Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
STANDARD CHEMICALS,
Fancy Goods, Pure Dye Stuffs,
Window Glass, Glassware,
Soda Ash, Caustic Soda,
Japonica, Paints,
Oils, etc., etc.
Oldest Drug House in the West.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
Deal Only in the Best of Goods.
Special attention given to
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR
Morse's Soda Fountains.
Pure Drugs!
Low Prices!
Quick Sales!
Call and get our Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders by mail will be priced as low as if bought in person.

LINDSAY'S
TYPE FOUNDRY,
75 Fulton-st., New York.

The proprietors of the above Foundry call the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers and Printers to the GREATLY IMPROVED QUALITY OF THE METAL used by them in the manufacture of their BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE; Soliciting a call from parties about purchasing, to enable such an opportunity of coming to their own satisfaction the superior quality of the material in actual use.

PRESSES, WOOD TYPE
And all material required in a complete Printing Office furnished at manufacturers' prices.
All editions of THE TRIBUNE newspaper are printed from Type manufactured by
R. J. & A. W. LINDSAY.

CONSERVATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order made at the March term of the Circuit Court of Grundy County, in the State of Illinois, in the matter of the petition of John McNellis, Conservator of Sarah Jane Flynn, an insane person, to sell the real estate of said Sarah Jane for her support and maintenance, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1869, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the west line of lot 10, in block 3 of Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, ten feet south of the northwest corner of lot 10, and running thence south in the west line of said lot 10, twenty feet; thence east in a line parallel with the north line of said lot 10, one hundred and ten feet; thence north in a line parallel to the west line of said lot 10, twenty feet; thence west in a line parallel with the north line of said lot 10, one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the balance in one year, with interest at ten per cent, to be secured by note and mortgage on the premises, the form of the mortgage to be determined by the subscriber.
JOHN McNELLIS,
Conservator of Sarah Jane Flynn.
April 23, 1869.

MACHINERY.

FAY & CO.'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
(GEO. W. ROGERS, Proprietor.)
REMOVED
FROM
132 Clark-st.,
TO
180 Lake-st.

TAR.

TAR IN BUCKETS.
Pine Tar, Carolina Tar,
In One Gallon Buckets.
Supplied to the Trade at Packers' Prices, by
CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK,
37 South Water-st.,
Manufacturers of Cordage, Twines, Wood and Willow Ware, Paper Matches, &c.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A party leaving town desires to rent a very desirable suite of rooms on second floor, hot and cold water, board convenient; or arrangements could be made with family occupying first floor to keep house. Would sell CARPETS AND GAS FIXTURES, if desired. Apply immediately at 750 Michigan-av., or No. 16 Mechanics' Building, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT,
In New Tribune Building.
Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,
Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
No. 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.
Stores 38 & 40 LaSalle-st.
Now occupied by J. B. Shay. Also, Store 53 LaSalle-st. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Medicines, Hospital Stores, Dressings, Hospital Bars, &c.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, at 10 a. m., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores and other property [illegible]

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash. [illegible]
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
The attention of the trade and dealers generally is called to the superiority of
GOOCH'S PATENT I. X. L. FREEZER
Unsurpassed in simplicity, effectiveness and durability. Supplied at manufacturers' prices by
CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK,
37 South Water-st. [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

INDIANAPOLIS & VINCENNES R. R. Co.
First Mortgage Forty Year 7 per cent Bonds.
Interest payable semi-annually in New York.
Guaranteed Jointly and Severally by
THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;
The latter guarantee being endorsed by the
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.
Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $14,000 per mile.
We confidently recommend these as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.
Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which six per cent per annum and one-half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.
A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, New York,
AND
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
Bankers, Chicago.

ERIE CANAL OPENED.
Through Transportation from New York by Water. Low Rates.
The American Transportation Co.
are receiving goods daily at
Pier 6, East River, N. Y., for all Points West.
Extensive warehouse accommodations at their dock, foot North LaSalle-st., Chicago. Merchants will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Mark packages "A. T. Co." and deliver at Pier 6, East River.
WM. S. BREWSTER, Agent,
Foot North LaSalle-st., Chicago.
N. M. GALER & CO.,
No. 7 Coenties Slip, New York.

FOR GREEN BAY
And Intermediate Ports.
The splendid Upper Cabin Steamer,
LADY FRANKLIN,
Will leave her dock, foot Wabash-av., THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, to
D. CHAPMAN & CO., Chapman's Dock,
Or to PARSONS & KNAPP,
2d and 3d South Water-st.

Northern Transportation Comp'y.
For Oswego, Cape Vincent & Ogdensburgh.
Will leave their Dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7 o'clock, the new and first-class steamer,
CITY OF NEW YORK, Wm. Rolls, Master.
Passengers ticketed to Milwaukee, Glen Haven, Mackinac, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New York, and all points East.
Steamers of this line leave daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 7 p. m.
JOHN [illegible], Passenger Agent, Office No. [illegible] north end Clark-st. bridge.
N. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

[illegible] FORT GIBSON, C. N., April 28th, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock, m., on THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869, for the delivery of Fresh Beef, in such quantities and at such times (daily, if required) as the Post Commissaries of Subsistence may direct, for the year ending June 30th, 1870, at the following posts, viz.:
FORT SMITH, Arkansas.
FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation Ind. Ter.
FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation Ind. Ter.
CAMP WITCHITA, (Medicine Bluff Creek) Ind. T.

All bids to furnish the above must be for Fresh Beef of a good and merchantable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the slaughtered cattle to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel, or hock joint.

All deliveries of Fresh Beef to be subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

The proposals must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons (whose loyalty and solvency is certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will in the event of the acceptance of the proposal give bonds and security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The name and place of residence of each bidder, and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained unless satisfactorily guaranteed, nor one that does not comply with the terms of this advertisement.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed "Proposals for the delivery of Fresh Beef at Forts Gibson, Fort Smith, Fort Arbuckle, or Camp Witchita," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Blanks for Proposals and Bonds may be obtained by application to this office.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the supplies, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Deliveries to commence at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on or before June 15th, 1869, and at the other three places named on or before July 1st, 1869.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Bt. Lt. Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
C. C. S. Dist. Ind. Ter.

To Contractors.

Sealed proposals for erecting Rock County Court House are hereby invited.

Tenders for the entire work, or for separate departments, included under masons' and carpenters' specifications, will be considered; but no bid will receive attention unless accompanied by acceptable bonds to the amount of $10,000, binding bidder, if awarded to him, to enter into contract and qualify for the faithful performance of the same in acceptable bonds to amount of twenty-five (25) per centum of the amount of his bid.

The plans of the building, as made by E. Townsend Mix, Architect, are on file at the office of the Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors, at Janesville, Wis., where bids will be received until TUESDAY, May 4th, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Bids should be addressed "Tenders for Rock County Court House, care E. L. Carpenter, Clerk of the Board."

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all tenders made.

By order of the Board.
E. L. CARPENTER, Clerk.
Janesville, April 15, 1869.

The time of receiving bids on above job is hereby extended to May 18th. E. L. CARPENTER, Clerk.
Janesville, April 28, 1869.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 m., Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1869, for the transportation of government troops and supplies during the year ending May 31, 1870, as follows:

First Route—Between St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., and all way points, viz.:
Between St. Louis, Mo., and Cairo, Ill., by river.
Between St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., by river.
Between St. Louis, Mo., and Vicksburg, Miss., by river.
Between St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., by river.
Between Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., by river.
Between Cairo, Ill., and Vicksburg, Miss., by river.
Between Cairo, Ill., and New Orleans, La., by river.
Second Route—Between Chicago, Ill., and New Orleans, La., and points between that place and Cairo, [illegible]

[illegible]

By order of the Quartermaster General.
D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Military Div. of the Missouri.

FURNITURE.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,
FURNITURE,
10, 12, 14, and 16
North Canal-st.

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail	$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail	6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail	2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail	2.00

Parts of a year at same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.
Remittances may be had either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday EXCEPTED, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday INCLUDED, 30 cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869.

IDLE GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

There has lain in the Treasury vaults of the United States, for several years, from seventy to ninety millions of coin belonging to the government. From time to time the late Secretary sold off the excessive accumulations, and with the proceeds purchased greenbacks and compound interest notes and cancelled them. Of the former he cancelled about $77,000,000, and of the latter $200,000,000, and converted $50,000,000 into three per cent certificates. A portion of this was done from the sales of gold, and the residue from the surplus receipts of internal revenue. But during his whole occupancy of the office he never purchased and cancelled a single 5-20 gold-interest bond, and he persistently refused to purchase a single bond with his idle reserve of gold after Congress forbade him to contract the legal tender currency below its present volume.

To place this matter more clearly before our readers, we take from his report to Congress the following statement of the amount of legal tenders in circulation on the first of September, 1865, and at the date of his last statement, March 1, 1868, viz.:

SEPT. 1, 1865.	
Compound interest legal tenders	$217,024,160
Five per cent legal tenders	33,954,230
Non-interest legal tenders	433,160,570
Total national notes	$684,138,960
MARCH 1, 1868.	
Compounds	$[illegible]
Three per cents	57,140,000
Greenbacks	356,021,073
Total	$416,[illegible]
Reduction of notes	$267,[illegible],487

The May statement of the debt by Secretary Boutwell shows that $325,160 of the outstanding compounds and $3,900,000 of the three per cents have been redeemed and retired, making a total contraction of national notes up to May 1 of $271,780,887. A portion of the vacuum thus created has been filled by issues of National Bank notes.

The new Secretary has no authority to call in any more of the greenbacks; but the holders of the remaining compounds and of the 3 per cents may, if they see fit, present them for redemption. Such of the compounds as are not lost will necessarily come in, as they have ceased to bear interest; but there is little probability of the banks sending in the certificates for redemption, since they are not only a legal tender for the redemption of their notes, but draw 3 per cent currency interest. Therefore, we need apprehend no further contraction of the currency for some time to come.

But a new question now arises—What shall be done with the useless coin in the Treasury? It is increasing every day; there is now not far from ninety millions on hand after paying off the May interest on the debt. The amount required for annual interest is about $126,000,000, and the receipts of gold from duties this year will not be less than $180,000,000, or more than $50,000,000 in excess of what is needed. Secretary Boutwell announces his purpose to purchase 5-20 bonds to the extent of a million or more per week, with this idle coin, and we are astonished to see some of the *Posts* of the press oppose [illegible]. What would they have him do with an [illegible] increasing hoard of idle gold? If he sells it for greenbacks what is he to do with them except to buy bonds therewith? To retain the greenbacks would cause a contraction that might result in disaster to the business of the country. The purchase of a million of 5-20 bonds per week will reduce the debt by that amount, and stop forever $60,000 of gold interest per annum. Bonds can now be purchased at about 85 per cent of their face; in other words, $850,000 of idle gold will cancel $1,000,000 of bonds, and save $60,000 of gold interest. Mr. Boutwell can safely spare sixty millions of gold, which will purchase more than seventy millions of 5-20 bonds, and save $4,200,000 of annual interest on the debt. This idle coin will be given back to commerce. It is now so much precious capital locked up, and as useless as the miser's hoard.

The Secretary has not only ample authority to purchase and cancel bonds, but the law makes it his bounden duty to expend the surplus coin in that way. The act of February 25, 1862, which provided for the sale of bonds expressly pledges the duties on imports for the payment of the interest on the debt of the United States, and for the redemption of the principal. Here is the law; and we specially commend it to the *Posts* and those whom their statements have deceived:

> "SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand, theretofore authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues; and *the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund*, and shall be applied as follows:
>
> "*First: To the payment in coin of the interest* on the bonds and notes of the United States.
>
> "*Second: To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States*, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the *purchase* or the payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.
>
> "*Third: The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.*"

For seven years no part of the coin derived from duties has been applied in purchasing bonds, made since the date of the act. Some gold has been used in a roundabout way to purchase notes of the United States, but to what extent this has been done we have no means at hand of knowing. Yet it is quite certain that at least one hundred millions of bonds may be purchased, just as fast as the Secretary pleases, without exceeding the authority conferred in the law above quoted. One per cent of the entire national debt will take upwards of twenty-five millions of coin for this year, as much more for last year, and an equal sum for the year before that. The government borrowed more than two thousand millions on the strength of that law, and floated, at one time, nearly 700 millions of notes on that pledge or contract with the public creditors. The government has no legal or moral right to refuse to comply with its promise; and all valid or conceivable excuse is taken away when it is known to the whole world that it has plenty of coin lying idle in its vaults to make good its engagements with its creditors—and coin, too, procured for this very purpose. Then let the government fulfil its promise by purchasing one *per centum* of its outstanding bonds as a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption and extinction of its obligations. This is what an honest man would do, and what an honest government *must* and dare not refuse to do. Sell the idle gold, buy bonds therewith and stop interest. That is the true policy to pursue. Let not the new Secretary deviate therefrom.

WHY ARE WE RUN OVER?

The smashing of a street car full of passengers and the nearly fatal, perhaps worse than fatal, injuries inflicted on a number of the latter, by collision with a locomotive of the Northwestern Railway, of which we published the particulars yesterday, compel us to call attention to a rapidly growing evil, which our city government can not afford longer to neglect. These accidents have for years been increasingly numerous, especially in the neighborhood where this occurred. One of the very victims in this last accident, and who now probably loses his life by it, had already lost a limb by a former accident of the same nature, near the same place. Children are run over as if they were cheap, and the price set upon the lives of adults is not much higher. There is no apology for permitting this state of things to continue. Our city charter (Chapter IV., clause 10) provides that the Common Council shall have power "to regulate and prohibit the use of "locomotive engines within the city, and "require railroad cars to be propelled by "other power than that of steam; to direct "and control the location of railroad tracks, "and to require railroad companies to construct, at their own expense, such bridges, "[illegible] or other conveniences, at public "railroad crossings, as the Common Council "may deem necessary; also to regulate the "running of horse railway cars, the laying "down of tracks for the same, the transportation of passengers thereon, and the "kind of rail to be used."

The responsibility for these accidents lies, therefore, not so much with the railroad companies as with the Common Council. The cupidity of the former will lead them to run cars and locomotives into the heart of the city and over the most public streets to the end of time, unless they are prevented from doing so by the city government, which stands clothed with full power to reform the evil. It is morally impossible that our eighteen railroads can continue to run engines into the heart of the city on the common street level without many fatal accidents occurring, and more and more every year. To weigh the dollars and cents of the railroad companies against the dead bodies and mangled remains, whether dead or living, of these victims, is as cruel and unchristian as to lead human sacrifices through the fires to Moloch. These sacrifices of life are needless, and, therefore, criminal. We call on the Common Council to exercise the powers of prevention which they have too long allowed to lie dormant.

Though Chicago exceeds in the number of its railroads any other city in America, and is, therefore, in greater need than any other of preventive measures, no other city of her size allows locomotives thus to come smashing through the public thoroughfares on the same level travelled by teams and foot passengers. There are two modes of preventing the evil, and the above-mentioned clause in our charter provides for applying both. The one is to compel the engines to stop in the suburbs and require the cars to be drawn into the city by horse-power, or remit the passengers to the ordinary modes of conveyance from the suburbs into the city. This plan is pursued in New York and Philadelphia. The other is to allow the railroad companies to construct elevated tracks, or tunnels, upon or through which their engines and cars can be run into the city, on a wholly different grade from that pursued by ordinary travel. This is the mode chiefly adopted in London, and, according to this mode, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are now constructing an elevated track to supersede their present one near Sixteenth street. We hope the Common Council will investigate and act upon this matter before more lives are sacrificed, or bodies maimed for life. If they have preserved the statistics of the number of losses of life and limb which have resulted from these so-called accidents, they will need no other justification than its publication for the most thorough measures of reform.

CASES OF CONSCIENCE.

The Secretary of State of Illinois has an interesting case of conscience on his hands. A pictorial unabridged Webster's dictionary, formerly a part of the "Post Library at Camp Butler, Illinois," as appears by a stamp on the cover, is forwarded to him by a soldier who "confiscated" it when the rendezvous at Camp Butler broke up. The veteran is very sorry for his peccadillo, though the prevalence of the habit of appropriating whatever conveniences of camp furniture and army property came in their way during war times was so general that the offence cannot be regarded with the severity due to ordinary theft. But the defect in the soldier's title to this *souvenir* of the camp prevents him from perusing the many brief but interesting stories which the volume contains, with the interest he had perhaps fondly hoped to feel in it. On the contrary, he has spent sleepless nights thinking who and where the actual proprietors of the "Post Library at Camp Butler" may be, and how he can return to them their property, which he has carefully preserved but injudiciously withheld. The Secretary of State is now in an equal dilemma, though we have not yet learned that his accustomed sleep is interrupted. To whom the "Post Library at Camp Butler" belonged, and, still more, to whom it now belongs, since the library, the post, the camp, and everything in fact but Butler have passed away, is as insoluble a problem to the Secretary of State as the ownership of town lots in the city of Gomorrah.

We have been much interested in the "cases of conscience" which have arisen so frequently out of the events of the recent war. The phenomenon is a new one in history. Armies have plundered and army officers have peculated and stolen ever since war became a branch of human industry. But never before, so far as we remember, have wars been followed by a long train of "cases of conscience." It indicates, certainly, a deeper sense of the duty of restitution as the necessary condition of repentance under the Christian system, and a higher education of the faculty of conscience in those who are not intentionally influenced by Christian precepts, but whose consciences have still been educated in their atmosphere. But we have been looking in vain for the principle of conscience to lay hold of some of the great peculators and mighty thieves of this gambling and reckless period. It is well that our veteran friend should get his lexicography without greatly risking his soul; for if it is better to get into the Kingdom of Heaven by the loss of an eye or so than not to get in at all, by parity of argument it cannot possibly pay to go to hell for the sake of being correct in one's orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody. If one must needs seek the acquaintance of the theologically unfortunate in the next world, he should yield to some temptation more lively and exhilarating than the desire to speak the English language correctly. While we commend our honest veteran, therefore, for repenting as to the dictionary, we would that some *far* greater sinners might be found suffering the pangs of a more appropriate remorse. We are not surprised that no "conscience cases" have arisen in our Board of Trade or the New York Board of Brokers, for these have been so long engaged in preying on the unfortunate and feeding on the fallen that they could no longer distinguish their neighbor's substance from their own. But we would suppose that, out of all the plunderers of the $80,000,000 of revenue of which the government has been annually defrauded, there would arise now and then a case of conscience which would turn into the Treasury a few hundred thousand dollars. Conscience, like a young attorney, does not seem to feel equal, as yet, to a case of more than a few scores or hundreds of dollars. Can anybody explain why it is that only the little rascals repent?

The Chicago *Times*, unwilling to commend any result of the principles, efforts and policies of the Republican party, and therefore determined to abuse the Pacific Railroad, asserts that "it is at once an everlasting "honor to the genius of the people who "have built it, and a disgrace to the party "that controlled it." The Pacific Railroad was not built by the people in any other sense than every other distinctive measure of the Republican party has been carried through by the people. The Democratic party has traditionally opposed internal improvements under authority of the National Government. The Republican party, from its organization, hoisted the standard of the Pacific Railroad as one of its party policies. In 1856, when the Democratic party was reiterating its stereotype declarations against all internal improvements by the General Government, the Republican party adopted the following square resolution:

> *Resolved*, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and as auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

It does not weaken the force of this Republican initiative that the Democratic party four years after adopted a like resolution. The Democratic party usually adopts Republican principles after four years of opposition to them. It did so in this instance. The Republican party built the road, subject, of course, to some inevitable stealing. The Democratic party would have subjected us to all the stealing and would never have built the road. How many roads were built with the stealings of Floyd, Jacob Thompson, Fowler and the Forty Thieves of Tammany?

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Colonel T. J. Kenney has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Ninth District of this State, in the place of Colonel Amos C. Babcock, who declined the appointment.

Colonel Jonathan Richmond has received his commission as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District.

The five heaviest incomes in the eleven counties comprising the Sixth Congressional District are reported from Decatur, Macon County, and are as follows: Simeon Waite, $17,484; Lanier Burroughs, $14,444; J. J. [illegible], $[illegible]; [illegible] Lipper, $9,815; Hiram J. [illegible], $8,181. The tax paid on whisky manufactured in this district in the first three months of this year, is as follows: In January, $60,447.50; in February, $61,300.00; in March, $65,757.39. Total, $187,505.10.

The Danville *Times* says that Charles Miller, the showman, who was so seriously injured at that point recently, is still alive, but it is thought that he cannot recover. Miller belongs to a family of circus performers, the sawdust having recruited five from the family, including both sexes. One brother killed himself nine years ago in the same way Charles was injured—by turning a double somersault. Another brother is broken in health by standing on his head instead of his feet.

IOWA.

The Iowa City *Republican* states that, during the year ending April 1, a merchant of that city shipped 161,085 dozen eggs from that place.

A steam plow is employed in breaking prairie near Ames, in Story County.

At Des Moines, according to the *Statesman*, one Ford, "a slightly-made, fair-favored young man of twenty-six," is implicated in a scheme to extort money from Mr. B. F. Allen, the wealthy banker of that city, by kidnapping his daughter.

WISCONSIN.

A firm in Fond du Lac has contracted to make one million feet of wooden pipes, to lay down in Oshkosh for gas pipes. They are made of timber six inches square, bored in the same way as pump barrels.

C. H. Crossman, of River Falls, recently caught a brook trout which weighed four pounds.

On Wednesday of last week, a son of J. R. Davis, of Neenah, while getting out of a boat, undertook to draw out a gun instead of lifting it. The gun went off, the whole charge entered an old watch in his vest pocket, and he sustained no injury.

There is a jam of logs above Chippewa Falls. The logs average from twenty to fifty tiers in depth, forming a complete gorge thirty-five rods in width, rendering invisible the water for a distance of over two miles. The amount of logs contained in the jam is variously estimated, and will probably exceed 100,000,000 feet. The oldest lumbermen of that section say it is the largest collection of logs that they ever witnessed in one body under similar circumstances. If the jam is not broken before the water of the spring freshet goes down, it will greatly embarrass the business prospects of the entire Chippewa Valley.

INDIANA.

C. B. Samuel, an old German resident of Brookville, was suddenly killed on Tuesday afternoon of last week, by being thrown out of a wagon down a bluff.

At the commencement of the Indiana State University, during the last week in June, the Rev. H. R. Naylor, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bloomington, will address the literary societies; Dr. T. H. Parvin, of Indianapolis, will deliver the oration, and the Hon. James B. Black, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, will read an original poem at the reunion of the "Beta Theta Pi" fraternity. The Hon. John H. O'Neall, of Washington, Ind., will address the alumni.

The Rev. Dr. Flood, who was wantonly assaulted at Madison, on Monday night of last week, is in a very critical condition, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. A little daughter of the unfortunate man awoke on the night her father was beaten, and cried out that "Somebody was killing her father." In a few minutes her father was borne into the room, horribly mangled.

A Mr. Hinkle, living in Kansas, has received a letter from his brother-in-law, in Indiana, stating that one of his neighbors was plowing in the field, on the 20th ult., with eight teams and as many men. They were near together, when a thunder storm came up, and a stroke of lightning instantly killed four of the horses and three of the men, and tore their plows to pieces. Two or three others of the men were so stunned that they did not speak for twenty-four hours.

As Isaac Tedrow, of Phillipsburg, O., was riding along the road, in Randolph County, a few nights ago, several men seized him, robbed him, tied him up to a tree near the road, and then went off with his horse, wagon and contents. He was tied so tightly that his limbs swelled, and the cord was soon buried in the creases of his flesh. He suffered terribly, and was fast sinking when a colored man happened to pass along and released him.

The Cambridge City *Mirror* has been sold by Lafe Develin, proprietor, to Henry C. Meredith, son of General Sol. Meredith.

Halpine, confined in the New Albany jail for the murder of a saloon-keeper at Jeffersonville, has become insane.

In Somerset, Wabash County, last week, Thomas Bodkin, a drinking, fighting character, went to the house of a Mr. Cox, and shot at it, firing through the window, and once in at the door. Mr. [illegible] Cox, who was within, immediately seized his pistol and fired upon Bodkin, injuring him fatally. Cox surrendered himself for trial, had a preliminary examination, and was discharged.

The somewhat celebrated Willow Grove farm case was tried at the recent session of the Warren Circuit Court. The farm consists of sixteen hundred acres of land, is variously valued at from $40,000 to $60,000, was sold on the foreclosure of a mortgage given to John Purdue for $30,000, and was bought in by Mr. Purdue. The point in issue was as to whether the Sheriff's sale was a valid one, because he offered the farm in parcels, and, not receiving a bid for any parcel sufficient to cover the amount to be made on the execution, did not sell in that manner but sold it as an en[illegible] valid, and returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Purdue.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Tenney succeeds her husband, Prof. J. E. Tenney, as State Librarian of Michigan. A local paper says of her: "Mrs. Tenney has superior qualifications for the position. She is a lady of refinement and culture, and has been familiar with the duties of the office, during the absence or sickness of Prof. Tenney, for many years."

A sudden death, under peculiar circumstances, occurred in Decatur Township, Van Buren County, on the 5th. L. B. Greenman, under indictment for arson, recently fled, forfeiting his bail. A number of his neighbors, believing that he was lurking in the vicinity, have been watching for him, chief among whom was Mr. Daniel Gant. On the morning of the 5th, the wife of Greenman, and Mr. J. Stuyvesant, her father, who, it was supposed, had conveyed Greenman away during the night, came out to the party, and a quarrel ensued, during which Mrs. Greenman drew a revolver at the men and threatened shooting them. Gant had some words and a scuffle with Stuyvesant. After Stuyvesant and Mrs. G. had left, Gant, who was very much excited, suddenly fell backward in the middle of the road, and died in a very few minutes. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict from heart disease.

At Romeo, on Friday, Dr. Thomas W. Stott, reported as from Chicago, had his examination on the charge of having caused the death of Mary Jane Terry by producing an abortion. The evidence was deemed sufficient, and he was committed to await his trial at the June term of the Circuit Court.

MINNESOTA.

Oliver Dalrymple is claimed to be the largest wheat-grower in the United States. The Stillwater *Republican* says he has sown this season, in addition to his other crops, 2,000 acres of wheat, which, with a good yield, will give him 50,000 bushels. Last season Mr. Dalrymple employed 100 men and 100 horses in harvesting and threshing his crop.

KANSAS.

At Sheridan, on the 5th, Charles Davis went into Enoch Reynolds' dance-house, and, without any words, shot Reynolds, slightly wounding him in the side. Davis was taken into custody by the committee, and, while the case was being examined, Reynolds walked in, going up to Davis, he said, "suppose I should act the coward, as you did, and shoot you?" at the same time drawing his pistol and shooting Davis in the head. The next morning Reynolds was found hanging by the neck. Davis is not expected to live.

Tweedale & Cook, of Topeka, have been awarded the contract for the carpenter and joiner work of the Capitol building, their bid being $39,698.

General W. B. Hogan, just arrived from Fort Cobb, thinks there is no doubt that there will be serious Indian difficulties this season. The Cheyennes have not come in and surrendered themselves, neither will they do so. It is said that they are already roaming over the plains, intent on mischief. The track was torn up at Ogallah some days since. The other day, Conductor Williams, of the Kansas Pacific Road, with a party, was out hunting, several miles from Sheridan. They were chased by Indians, and had some difficulty in escaping.

The Topeka *Record* gathers from Adjutant General Moorhouse the following particulars of the disturbance at Hays City a few days since:

> "It seems that, some time ago, the citizens hung three negroes for some alleged offence; since which time there has been no good feeling between the negro soldiers and citizens. Last Saturday the negroes were paid off, and, as usual with soldiers at such a time, whether white or black, were on the streets having their own 'good time,' as they would call it. They were near a house of ill-fame, and it was reported that they were about to break it open, whereupon the citizens made a rush for the negroes. It was estimated that twenty-five shots were fired by the negroes, and at least four hundred by the citizens before peace was restored. The officer in command at the fort, at the request of the Adjutant General, kept the negroes in quarters through the night, and sent a company of white troops to guard the town. During the night, and while the city was under guard, the citizens, or some of them, killed two negro residents of the city who had had nothing to do with the troubles in the daytime."

MISSOURI.

Robert Bull and Charlotte Bull were fined one cent each and costs, at the recent term of the Perry County Circuit Court, for "failing to comply with the Marriage law."

At Kansas City, on Wednesday, a man was carrying in his arms a large and costly mirror, and had to pass close to a quarry where some workmen were in the act of setting off a blast. He was called and told to hasten his movements, but he seemed to pay no attention to the warning, and passed leisurely on. There was soon an explosion, when a fragment of rock descended upon the glass, shattering it into hundreds of pieces. The man was unhurt.

OHIO.

John Grey, 85 years old, living between Woodsfield and Antioch, got out of bed, while sick, fell in the fire, and was so burned that he died soon after.

John Dixon, aged 73, who lived near New Concord, was drowned while fishing. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

THE TERRITORIES.

A gang of desperadoes lately stole twelve hundred head of cattle from the northern counties of Texas, and were hastening north through the Indian Territory with their booty, when they were overtaken on the Washita River, near old Fort Cobb, by the owners of the stock, who had collected to pursue them. One of the robbers was killed, and the stock was all recovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Water sells for twenty-five cents, coin, a bucket at White Pine.

Protestant churches are organizing in many towns in Turkey.

London talks of reviving the old stage-coaches for short distances outside the city.

Creosote oil is used for fuel for steam boilers in English manufactories, and is said to be very cheap and efficient.

In Buffalo, last week, a detective officer sued a county official for ten cents, borrowed to buy beer. The court gave judgment, charging $2.70 costs.

A French chemist has discovered that the essence of turpentine is an antidote for poisoning by phosphorus.

Simon Waterman, a Cleveland butcher, has twenty-seven dogs. His neighbors intend to avoid his sausages.

In California a machine has been invented, which, it is said, has cut, threshed, cleaned and sacked the wheat from twenty acres in ten hours, with only three men at work.

The New York *Sun* says that a South American Princess (Indian) is now in this city as the confidential servant of an American family. She was [illegible] taking chances in a way and [illegible] brought by the [illegible].

[illegible], a noted trotting horse, is to attempt the great feat of trotting to harness twenty miles in one hour, on the Forest City Track, Portland, some time between the 20th and 25th of the present month.

A duel has occurred in Paris between an actress and an editor who criticised her performances. She shot off a lock of his hair, declared her insulted honor avenged, and all hands adjourned to a bountiful repast.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Woman Suffrage have reported, by nearly a unanimous vote, an amendment to the State Constitution extending the privilege of the suffrage to the female sex.

All male children born in France, this year, on August 15, the birthday of Napoleon I., whose parents will consent to their bearing the name of Napoleon, are to be taken under the special protection of the government.

A professor of magic, while performing at the Cirque Napoleon, in Paris, desired one of the audience to fire a gun at him, which was so effectually done that the poor man fell down bathed in blood. It proved that the ramrod had broke and a piece was left unobserved in the barrel.

It is proposed, by an enterprising speculator in Paris, to start a mammoth printing house for printing all the daily papers in the city. He says by doing so the dailies would reduce their expenses ten per cent.

A Lynchburg (Va.) paper reports the discovery, in the gorges of the mountains near Alleghany Springs, of a waterfall *twelve hundred feet high*! A party was soon to leave Lynchburg to visit the spot and attest the truth of the report.

In a tea case on trial in New York a witness testified that the marks on the packages are merely fanciful to attract the eye, and do not accurately describe the quality of the tea. Some teas are designated "English Breakfast Tea," while such a tea as that does not exist. It is either "Souchong" or some tea of that class, and they give it the attractive designation of "English Breakfast Tea," to distinguish it from "Oolong."

In Buffalo, last Wednesday, a seven year old boy fell overboard from a canalboat, but saved his life by clinging to the carcass of a dead dog which was floating on the water, until help arrived. The Buffalo *Express*, in noticing the affair, says: "This is the first case that has come within our knowledge for years wherein a dog has been of any practical utility in this city; but it contains a suggestion which, if acted upon, may prove beneficial to mankind."

A convict in the Vermont Penitentiary, who has just been released after two years' service, took out with him a neat box, of his own manufacture, six by nine inches, composed of over 7,000 different pieces, made by himself, and filled with many small articles nicely manufactured by other convicts from the bones of the beef which supplied their dinner.

All the locomotive works of Europe are busily employed. Sigl, of Vienna, has orders for locomotives which will occupy his works for three years to come, and was therefore compelled to refuse a recent American order. Hartman, of Chemnitz, in Saxony, who now employs 1,800 men and boys, and is constructing machinery of many kinds, has lately built an erecting shop to receive thirty-five locomotives in a single row.

On the night of April 19, an attempt was made to throw from the track the special train by which the King of Italy was travelling to Naples. A large quantity of stones had been piled up across the rails, within a tunnel through which the train had to pass near the station of Foggia. The signalman stationed there discovered the plot, and stopped the train before it had reached the tunnel.

Among the objects on exhibition at the Cuban fair in New York is a case of jewels, valued at $16,000, presented by a family ostracised by Spanish despotism. The case contains two solid gold card cases, an emerald necklace, a pearl necklace with diamond cross, a set of superb eardrops with diamond settings, bracelets, &c. The whole will be sold by a raffle of 2,000 chances, at $5 a chance.

The total expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the nine months ending the 31st of March, 1869, also the estimated expenditure for the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1869, was given in a statement lately laid before Parliament at $11,[illegible],181; less redemptions and investments, $[illegible],787; also, less Public Works' capital, $807,798. The total expenditure for the nine months ending the 30th of March, making deductions as above, is $9,611,579. The total revenue for the nine months ending the 31st of March is $[illegible], less loans, etc., $12,194,381; leaving $[illegible] as the net revenue for the period mentioned—being an excess of revenue of $[illegible].

The Cairo correspondent of the Levant *Times* makes the extraordinary statement that the recent plot to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt, by placing a bomb and a powder train in his box at the theatre, was concocted by the manager of the theatre himself. He it was who discovered the bomb and the powder train, and gave information to the authorities, his real object being not to take His Highness' life, but to obtain credit for saving it. This gentleman, with two accomplices, is now stated to be in prison, awaiting the result of an investigation into the matter by a commission which has been appointed, consisting of the English, Austrian, French and Italian Consuls.

Great abuses are alleged to have crept into the management of Girard College, Philadelphia; and a bill passed the Legislature to remedy them. Judge Allison, in his charge to the grand jury, asserted that the fatherless and motherless inmates of Girard, as a punishment for misconduct, were confined in what are called lockups, where they were [illegible] for weeks, on bread and water twice a day, with but little ventilation in summer, and no heat in winter. One boy was kept in confinement until his feet were badly frost-bitten. The lockups were frequently so offensive as to be hardly endurable. Many of the lads were unprovided with shoes and other suitable clothing.

B. F. Chase, while at work in a saw-mill, on Russian River, California, met with a serious accident, the saw passing through his skull, from a point half an inch above the nose to the upper part of the back of the head. The wound gaped open a full inch, and the physician put in his pocket-rule to a depth of an inch and a half, and he estimated that the wound was nearly three inches deep. The wounded man complained of no pain, and the wound was thoroughly washed out, removing over three hundred fragments of the skull, and more than a tablespoonful of the brain. The scalp was shaved, the bone brought together with a tourniquet, and the aperture closed with six stitches. The patient, in four weeks, was at work again.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

> "Two young Englishmen have just favored the inhabitants of Stuttgart with another example of that high spirit [illegible]. On the Schloss Platz stands a statue of the late King, flanked by two weeping female figures, and great was the consternation of the loyal townspeople on discovering one morning that some daring miscreants, regardless of the 'divinity that doth hedge a King,' had painted the trio all colors of the rainbow and crowned them with domestic vases unmentionable to ears polite. A reward of 1,000 florins offered for the detection of the offenders at once led to the arrest of a retired officer of the Ninth Lancers and his brother, whom the German police, with the national slowness at understanding a joke, confined in the common jail, and put on prison diet, with a German Bible apiece to beguile their leisure hours. After three days of this [illegible] they were conducted by two gendarmes to the frontier and dismissed, with an admonition, which they are hardly likely to forget, never to re-enter the Kingdom of Wurtemberg."

PERSONAL.

Napoleon III. was recently bitten by a small dog in the calf of the leg.

The death of Robert Scott Lauder, R. S. A., one of the best known Scottish painters, is announced.

General John C. Fremont sailed for Europe on Wednesday last.

Thurlow Weed, while at the South, presented the Baptist Church, at Aiken, S. C., with a handsome communion service.

James Fisk, Jr., has employed Dodworth's band to play on board his steamboats. It is said that he is the owner of the "Imperialist."

Tom Thumb has had a velocipede made at Elyria, O. One of the wheels is 19 and the other 15 inches in diameter, and the portions usually made of iron are of burnished steel.

During the recent visit of the Princess of Wales to Constantinople, she obtained a place for herself and three other ladies at the table of the Sultan.

Mrs. Elizabeth Costner died in Gaston County, North Carolina, on the 20th ult., at the age of 108 years. Until within the past month she was active and enjoying the use of all her faculties. It is said that she never wore a pair of spectacles.

King George of Hanover has protested against the sequestration of his property by the Prussian Government. He denies that he maintained the Hanoverian Legion in France with any hostile designs on Prussia.

Corcoran, the banker, who is building a large hotel at Washington, in front of the White House and on Lafayette Square, will name it "Arlington House," out of compliment to General Lee, whose Arlington is now the National Cemetery.

In the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, last week, Judge Gray ordered a decree of divorce in favor of the wife of George Jones, *alias* Count Johannes. The cause, we understand, was neglect to provide for the support of the wife.

Among the clerks in the Dead Letter Office at Washington is a brother of Amos Kendall, who appointed him while he was Postmaster General under Jackson, over thirty years ago. Amos is now worth over a million. His brother never progressed beyond a $1,200 clerkship.

A new candidate for the Spanish throne is Leopold-Etienne-Charles, hereditary Prince of the Duchy of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, married in 1861 to the hereditary Princess of Portugal, Antonia-Maria-Fernanda, sister of the King Don Luiz. The Prince is 34 years old.

The article on "The Session" (of the Fortieth Congress), in the April number of the *North American Quarterly*, is the production of Henry Brooks Adams, third son of Charles Francis Adams. He was considered one of the three best dancers in Washington last winter.

Mrs. Stillman, wife of the United States Consul to Crete, committed suicide at Athens, April 11. She left a letter expressing bitter self-reproach; her conviction that she had never done anything to make others happy, that she was useless and an injury to her family and friends, and that she had better die.

John B. Barton, a prominent citizen of Providence, N. J., died on the 6th. He was a son of General William Barton, who, during the Revolution, captured the British General Prescott by an extraordinary feat of daring, for which Congress voted him a sword. Mr. Barton filled for many years the office of Surveyor of the Port of Providence.

Mrs. Mary Crowther, wife of the late Rev. Jonathan Crowther, and said to have been the oldest member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, died in Manchester, April 18th. She was entering her 96th year. She joined the Methodist Church in 1800, receiving her first ticket of membership from John Wesley.

The following persons at Richmond, Va., pay income tax on amounts over $5,000: C. C. Beeler, $8,295; E. T. Burson, $9,500; A. Gaar, $10,000; J. Gaar, $10,000; J. M. Gaar, $10,000; J. R. Howard, $10,880; A. N. Hadley, $10,800; J. L. Morrison, $[illegible]; Wm. Reid, $13,500; W. G. Scott, $9,961; J. P. Smith, $8,700; J. W. Yeo, $5,400.

At a dinner given by Mustapha Pasha, to the Prince of Wales, at Constantinople, the host, by way of a delicate compliment, had a huge round of corned beef set before the Prince. Wales said he "hadn't had such a treat since he left England." Whereupon Mustapha at once insisted on his Royal Highness accepting the beef, which was done with great heartiness.

Colonel A. F. Wiley, of Texas, died at Washington on the 1st. He served in the Legislature of his State, and was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861, where he distinguished himself as an earnest advocate of the movement. The second year of the war his opinions changed, and he was arrested and imprisoned for his advocacy of the Union. Since that time he has been a leading Radical.

WASHINGTON.

Reminiscences of a Memorable Duel.

Decatur at Bladensburg.

Talk to an Eye-Witness.

Glimpses of Washington Fifty Years Ago.

A New Theory of this Quarrel.

A Lesson for the Rhode Island Chaps.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BLADENSBURG, May, 1869.

"Yer's the man that saw Decatur shot!" said the barkeeper.

I turned from my supper of fresh herring, caught "jus' yer below de tavern in de branch," and from my roll of fresh bread, to look at the man who saw Decatur shot.

A MAN WHO SAW DECATUR SHOT.

He was a lean, liver-hued old loafer of the village of Bladensburg. His kidneys were all dissolved in burning whiskey. He wore a wide slouched hat, poor clothes, the boots of a gentleman, worn through and patched as frequently as the patches in his credit, the gaps in his character. There was a cane in his hand, of course, the rake's last sceptre. He looked at me with a twinkle of amiability and a sidewise expression of thirst.

"I saw Commodore Decatur mortally wounded, sir. It was on the 22d day of March, 1820, sir—forty-nine years ago. My God! how time flies. Yes, sir; I'll jine you with a little tansy."

The old man took off his hat and balanced it on the end of his stick and leaned it against the whitewashed wall. Then he took all his liquor, and asked if I was from the North.

"Marylander! And from Worcester County? Why, that's the gitting-off place," exclaimed the old Bladensburger to my answer. "And may I know why you take an interest in Decatur's juel; for Stephen Decatur was born in Sinepuxent Bay, Worcester County, Maryland, ninety years ago. That little peninsula of Delaware and Maryland [he called it Muslum], called the Eastern sho', sir, has pojuced some of our biggest naval heroes—Decatur, MacDonough, the Goldsboroughs, Dupont. And two of 'em were of French descent. Decatur's grandfather was a French midshipman from La Rochelle, the last stronghold of the Huguenots, who cruised to the West Indies, took the yellow fever, and was sent to Newport, R. I., to git well. But he fell in love with Prissy Hill there, quit the navy of King Louis XV., and, entering our merchant service, died soon, poor in Philadelphia. His only son Stephen, went to sea, married Miss Pine, an Irish girl, became a naval officer and a privateersman in the revolution, and while he was off fighting the English, the British army entered Philadelphia; his wife moved down to Sinepuxent Bay, where Stephen Decatur, the first son, was born. He had the three big crosses in him, sir, French, Irish, and——"

"Yankee?"

"Yes, sir!" said the old Bladensburger, "but the Rhode Island Yankee was driven out of New England proper, and it is a better breed. We had some hope to see to Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, out on our jueling ground. But I'm afraid I have seen my last affair of honor."

"How old are you, may I ask?"

"I am 61 years old, sir. Sometimes I think I remember the battle of Bladensburg, but they tell me that's only an idea. But when Decatur was shot I was 12 year old. We knew there was boun' to be a juel by gentlemen with a naval look to 'em who stopped at our tavern over-night. That's the way they always did, sir. One party would come from Baltimore-way and put up yer all night in Bladensburg. The opposite party would drive out from Washington after daylight next day and meet the Bladensburg party in the gully half a mile toward Washington. There they'd fight, and cross the Destreck line right afterward to avoid arrest. We boys cut our eyes when we saw strangers round town late. Next morning, you'll be bound, we was up and hiding in the trees or bushes along the edge of the gully. It was Barron's party, sir, that stayed in Bladensburg that night. At a gentleman's house, near by, I have heard that some of Decatur's family put up, to be timely on hand after the shots were fired. There were a thousand stories flying round after the fight about those minor matters. I only know what I saw and was informed."

I thought to myself how true it was, indeed, that what passes perishes, at least to the curiosity. This old parasite and ghoul of manslaughter had only expressed in another way the apology of Mackenzie to his Life of Decatur, that: "The search for truth, however sincere, does not always result in its being found. Experience proves that contemporary history is quite as fallible as that of the past."

A TURN AROUND BLADENSBURG.

I lighted my pipe and purchased for this old-man guide a paper of tinfoil tobacco. He entered into [illegible] upon his fallen condition.

"We're down [illegible] in Bladensburg [illegible] days, sir. They took two things from us, sir, that would ruin any people—our river and our niggers. They give us a railroad, and that busted us completely. Bladensburg stood before Georgetown or Washington were thought of, sir. It was called Garrison's Landing as far back as the year 1709. People round here live to this day who can remember vessels clearing from the foot of this street for the West Indies and for Liverpool. Then the capital was established close by us, and stages ran through to Baltimore, to the number of thirty or forty a day. Meantime the river began to get shallower every year till our port was broken up; for the soil hereabout runs off or wears into deep gullies, and we hadn't the Northern knowledge to make it stay. What we lost off our land filled up our river. Then the railroad was laid thirty year ago, and it broke up the briskness of our way travel. Finally, when the land was so pore that it wouldn't keep a nigger, superfluous bad luck took even our niggers. And, between you and me, sir, as Marylanders, the niggers ain't certainly no wuss off than they was, and we are wuss off every way. I'll take some gin, if you're agreeable."

At this time my carriage came up, and, after going through the hotel, I made the complete circuit of the village.

This celebrated tavern is a frame building, with a lawn in the rear, a front porch, a bar-room at the end, and the bar-room gives access to a stable-yard, which is open on the side next the street, and has hitching stalls set round about.

At the present day this tavern is the undisputed Capitol of Bladensburg, and Bladensburg is the worst town possibly in the United States. There are more desperate and more mercenary towns on the verge of human exile, but I should say that Bladensburg at the present time is altogether the most heathen place we have. At night this tavern and its rival across the street are filled with relics of barbarism, poor wretches who will fight upon a word and cheat without a need, debased at all points except upon the solitary imputation of cowardice. It is saturated with that bloodthirstiness and thirstiness otherwise, which calls and follows to "the field." Its proudest recollection is that it was the picked place for mortal combat, and yet it was the scene of the most cowardly battle ever fought on the American Continent, a battle wherein a few British sailors and soldiers slew the militia of all this countryside as they ran like dogs, leaving on their flank the Capitol of the country to be burned and the President of the country to be captured. And in the environs of this wretched place the bravest and handsomest officer in our navy—"the Bayard of the seas," as he was not inaptly called—fell almost a carcass in the dirt, with a ball in his bowels and his ball in his adversary's hip.

At this day Bladensburg is in essentials the same village it was when Decatur and Barron fought here on a morning in March, 1820—a roadside village of three or four hundred people at the crossing of the East Branch of the Potomac, five miles from the Capitol at Washington. Its principal street stretches along a flat floor of sand, thirsty, like the citizens, and is, at both ends, stopped by a ford and bridge; for the branch makes a turn round the bottom of the village, and shoots off a creek round the top of it. The main turnpike street, therefore, on which our old duellists' tavern stands, midway between the fords—is a good deal like a village built upon a sand bar or river beach. The backyard of those houses which keep the same side with the tavern, go flatly back to the river. The yards of houses across the street scramble up at a small degree. Behind these latter houses is another broken street, parallel to the first, and both of them at the bottom of the town lead into a street at right angles, which passes the branch by a bridge one way, and the other way leads back through the hills into the Chesapeake Necks of Maryland. It was by this last road that the British came from their ships at Benedict to burn Washington. There are hills on that side of the town, and behind them the British formed. Then, charging across the old bridge, or slipping up under cover of those old houses, they passed the branch, formed on the Washington side of the river, and that night moved into Washington. The back lanes of this town, and the houses which lie up the green hill-terraces, show large and comfortable yet. The fat main street smells of the ague, feels of the rheumatism, and looks of starvation. Its grave, hip-roofed, blackened old houses, look in the twilight like rows of wrecked hulks along a bar when the tide has gone out. In the baking sunshine of the day they look like tawny elephants, waiting in two lines to carry up the vast delay of cargoes which nevermore shall come to Bladensburg piers. Mighty outside chimneys hold themselves and their old houses up. The porches hang limp like the dislocated chins of dead men. There are no sidewalks. No wagon moves oftener than once an hour through these old waiting rows of mansions. There is a shop or two, but the merchant lolls in the door and looks where the river used to be for the unreturning ships. I have sometimes thought of the perils of towns pitched in the sea, but woe be to the towns which the sea deserts, once having fondled them. I never felt the sense of isolation in Venice or in Rotterdam, where the water plashes against one's house like the sea against his vessel. But in this little village, which has lost its river, there seems to have been a superstition of bad luck and the curse come ever since the tide forsook it. I felt this myself when I heard of the river going away, and I said to my acquaintance, the guide:

"BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON WE WEPT."

I have read a poem about the Deserted Village, but I should call this the "Abandoned Village."

"There was a scaly Methodist preacher here," replied the old man, "who undertook to say, just after the war, that our people and town were both abandoned. He said the jueling ground had been the academy of our boys and the tavern their pump. I tell you, sir, between us, as Marylanders, that jueling ground has been bad for a good many of us. Strangers come to see it. It's the sight and park of the village. It fills our boys' heads with ideas of taking the chances, and handling weapons, and resenting insults. As they can't juel no more, they fight cocks behind the tavern now, and [illegible] a stranger, if he comes along, with a game of cards. A standing gibbet or gallows couldn't have been wuss for us than that jueling ground. It'll haunt this neighborhood forever. The niggers are afraid to pass it after night. And, do you know," the old man dropped his voice, "that when I [illegible] I feel that our old jueling ground's [illegible] at the bottom of it."

The old man looked as if a draft out of the [illegible] street had struck him. I felt a little shiver of it myself.

"But, look you! sir," he said, "at the bad luck that has come to us since the year 1820, when that little gully, half a mile from the village, became a human cockpit. (The first man known to have been killed there was Hopkins, in 1814, but it was a place of jueling almost as early as Washington became the capital, and army and navy and politicians, all fighting, got to be our neighbors.) First we lose our ships. Then we lose our water, and our wharves stand high and dry on land, so that a duck can't turn where a brig used to anchor. Then we lose our good name; for the British army threw Washington in the rear and makes us a rampart to cover their operations. Right over the jueling ground, the Field of Honor, our militia cut dirt, and Bladensburg is held accountable for the sacking of the capital. No run of good luck begins. We lose the stage coaches. The soil gits poor. Our mineral spring that's got no superior in the Middle States, attracts nobody. The boys grow up bad. Upon my soul, it can hardly be called a calamity that our niggers are 'mancipated."

"My Bladensburg friend, it is just eighty years since William Pinkney, of Annapolis, described Bladensburg at the present day in these words: 'Never will your country be productive; never will its agriculture, its commerce, or its manufactures, flourish, so long as they are dependent upon reluctant bondsmen for their progress. Even the very earth itself, as Montesquieu says, which teems profusion under the cultivating hand of the freedom laborer, shrinks into barrenness from the contaminating sweat of a slave.'"

THE DUELLING GROUND IN 1869.

We passed, so speaking, the tumble-down stores, saw vestiges of the ancient piers and bridge, crossed the new bridge in the early evening, and saw negroes, bare to the thighs, wading in the pools with herring nets, plashing the surface meantime with rods, to drive the herring in. Beyond the bridge, the road, by rising undulations, went toward Washington—a hard clay road, fenced on either side; to the left, ran meadows down to the sedgy brink of the river; on the right was a mill and farther on a handsome farm and barns. Half a mile from the bridge, the road dipped slightly to pass a small stone bridge of one arch. Beneath this bridge a brook, nearly dry, had washed a gulch in the clay to the depth of eight or ten feet, and this gulch crossed the road obliquely, washing out the fields to the same depth on either side. The gulch was twelve feet wide, and to prevent it from carrying off the bridge heavy piles were driven at both ends of this structure. Gulches or "washes" like this account for the bold landscapes and barren soils round Washington, and it is the opinion of Mr. Hilgarde, of the Coast Survey, that the whole Chesapeake Basin is slowly filling up.

There is no name for the brook which once ran across, not under, the road, and was a clear or a muddy stream, as the weather might permit. In those days there was no deep ditch, as at present, but the brook flowed down a narrow, grassy valley, which still meanders through the rolling fields by long and graceful curves. A piece of dry marsh, it might be called, winding through hills, and concealed from observation except from the ends. The passenger on the railroad can look down the whole length of it now as he rides by, and in some summers he will see cattle grazing in it, in others he will find it planted with Indian corn or buckwheat.

This is the famous duelling ground of Bladensburg. I descended from the road and stood on the spot where Decatur fell, and in no direction could I see any building, except the tip of a barn-gable, across the East Branch, three-quarters of a mile distant.

"When Commodore Decatur fell yer, in 1820," said the eye-witness, "there were trees masking this gully from the road, and many trees and bushes growing along its banks. The gully itself was clear and grassy as you see it to-day. In a carriage passing along the road you wouldn't have known anybody to be near by. I was a boy and remember well; for these things made an impression on me, and I sneaked into the bushes and saw the duel happen."

THE DUEL BETWEEN BARRON AND DECATUR.

Before 6 o'clock in the morning, on the 22d day of March, 1820, Commodore Stephen Decatur rose from the side of his wife and put on his citizen's clothes. She was used to parting with him, for in their fourteen years of married life he had gone many times to sea and to battle. He crept softly down the stairs, and, passing through his spacious hall, encountered only his old negro servant, the companion of his voyages, who was alert and acquainted with the purposes of the day. The old man had thrown open the windows of the drawing-room, and round the walls Decatur saw the trophies and illustrations of his life; his portraits and the paintings of his most celebrated battles; gold medals and gold swords, the gifts of Congress and admiring cities; articles of virtu, and bits of oriental furniture, purchased or captured in ports of Barbary or on the civilized seas. In Washington City there was no more spacious or excellent mansion than his, the President's house excepted, and this is demonstrable to the present day, where it stands upon the west corner of H street and Lafayette Square—a large brick mansion worthy to be a republican gentleman's residence in any generation. He had himself built it a few years before out of prize money received from captures, and it was the second house he had owned in Washington, the first being one of the "Seven Sisters," so-called, three squares farther out Pennsylvania avenue.

Decatur had always been in easy, almost luxurious [illegible]. His father was a rich merchant and distinguished naval [illegible] and name were good; he had been a child of fortune beyond almost any experience in American history, and he was now in the height of that popularity, chivalrous spirit and manly beauty, in which no American naval officer has supplanted him to this day.

With a military cloak around him, he strode out of his door and down the short block to the avenue, passed the White House where President Monroe lay asleep, and crossing the empty lot where the Treasury has since been established, walked directly toward the Capitol, by the Mansion House (on the site of Willard's), by the "Indian Queen" (Brown's), and all the way the imperfect sidewalks were lined with tall poplar trees, the freak of Mr. Jefferson, and through their broken aisle he could see the unfinished Capitol, surrounded by scaffolds, dominating its picturesque hill. Thirty thousand people comprised the citizens; the streets were sparsely lined with houses; the walking on the slopes of Capitol Hill was bad as it possibly could be; nobody was alert, and in the freshening silence of the morning Commodore Decatur, 41 years of age, had plenty of stimulation to make a retrospect of his life, and to examine his present intentions.

He was, within three hours, to meet his ranking officer, Commodore James Barron, in a duel, the twain to stand eight yards apart, and fire at each other with pistols. The challenge had been accepted, and the arrangements made two weeks before, on board the ship-of-the-line Columbus, the ship which Barron wished to command, but which Bainbridge, Decatur's second, had obtained. As she had lain in deep water off St. Mary's, in the Potomac River, getting ready for sea, Captain Elliott came aboard, on the anniversary of Decatur's wedding, and the time, place, distance and weapons were solemnly selected.

Duelling with Stephen Decatur had been partly pastime, in part a passion. He had written some sentiments to the contrary, but his life disproved them. We have perhaps never had an example in America, certainly never in the North, of a family so conspicuous in duelling as Decatur's. His house was already the home of the widow and orphans of his brother-in-law, James McKnight, shot dead at Leghorn, eighteen years before, in a duel with a fellow-officer. Only eighteen months prior to the present impending duel, Decatur had been second to Oliver Perry in a duel in New Jersey. In 1803 Decatur had compelled a duel at four yards between Midshipman Bainbridge, a relative of his present second, and an English duelist, wherein the latter was killed. At school, Decatur was the physical champion, and at the age of twenty he fought a duel by his father's advice, at Newcastle, Delaware, with a merchantman's mate, badly wounding the latter in the hip. Two years afterward he made the Spanish naval officers in the harbor of Barcelona feel the presence of his high spirit. In the war of 1812 he sent a challenge for a duel between American and English frigates. At last he is to enter the lists in a combat of long and bitter fomentation, and its eventfulness marks the complexion of his thoughts.

BARRON'S PROVOCATION.

The man whom Decatur was to meet had been a disgraced and saddened fellow-officer. Nearly thirteen years before, a trusted and accomplished sailor, he had set sail in the frigate Chesapeake, from Hampton Roads, in the sight of Decatur and a fleet assembled there. It was in the time of peace, five years preceding the war of 1812, and Barron's flagship, without a gun ready for service, was suddenly boarded on the ocean by a boat from the British ship Leopard, whose commander demanded three British sailors to be given up. Barron refused to deliver them. The Leopard opened fire upon the helpless Chesapeake, and, after killing and wounding many of her men, boarded her and seized the sailors.

This act set the country afire. The administration, unwilling to go to war, offered up a victim to the people in Commodore Barron, but his conduct had been so brave and sailor-like that the court martial could only convict him upon his misfortunes; and because his ship was not ready for action, he was sentenced to be suspended five years without pay. Decatur took the leading part in this prosecution of Barron, and in and out of court denounced him. It was a time of popular or party rage, like our recent impeachment trial, and Barron had few defenders, so that whoever put himself at the head of the persecution became the idol of the hour, and this man was Decatur. Supported by the baneful passions of the populace, Decatur grew very zealous in his opposition to Barron, and no doubt, in his fervor, believed that he was right.

Barron went abroad in the merchant service to earn his bread. He had struck the ebb-tide, which never turned till the day of his death. Decatur took Barron's ship and hoisted his Commodore's pennant. The war with the British came on during Barron's exile, and Decatur, who had struck the flood, went buoyantly up from victory to victory, and Barron found him, on the latter's return in 1818, a Commissioner of the Navy, rich, young, handsome and chivalrous.

The study of public feeling toward public men is not often so painful as we find it in this case. Every glory achieved by Decatur had given him a more gracious and historic bearing. Every anguish endured by Barron had made him sad, morose and uncompanionable. The one man, out of his great injustice, suspected everybody. His themes of talk were his personal griefs. He went about asking for sympathy. Decatur carried an open countenance and a liberal hand. His chivalrous spirit compelled all homage which was not voluntary. And his themes of talk were epic and healthy; so that his company was coveted everywhere.

About a year before the duel, Barron—who was a Virginian from Hampton, and, like Decatur, the son of a gallant officer—made application for active service, and some newspaper paragraphs guessed that he wanted the fine ship Columbus, and the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

All pride of consistency stimulated Decatur to resist Barron's request. He was readily joined by Porter and Rodgers, his two fellow Commissioners, and the ship was given to Bainbridge, whom Decatur had rescued from the dungeons of Tripoli. By this time the unreliable public pulse beat equally with regard to Barron; [illegible] not challenged and killed his persecutor, it is probable that Decatur's pride of vindictiveness would have returned upon himself.

I write this letter after what I think to be thorough and just inquiry and research. There is a period which elapses after the death of all parties, when he passes out of mundane into historical estimate. By the light, and by the right, of Time, therefore, I believe that Decatur's renewed pursuit of Barron, which was the cause of this duel, is a shadow upon a life else perfectly gallant. He circulated gossip about Barron's position in exile, put stigmas upon his courage, and said that "his conduct ought to forever bar his readmission to the service." Informers going from one to the other enlarged and envenomed these sentences. At last Barron, stung to despair, sent a letter to Decatur asking if he said that "you (Decatur) could insult me with impunity?"

Then followed a long correspondence, maintained by Decatur with exasperating coolness, and by Barron with irritated entreaty. Barron's object was to have a chance to resume the world anew. So far from imitating the cool malignity of Burr, when, resolved upon the death of Hamilton, he wished to avoid the duel, and there are indications that Barron was himself, if not under the magnetism of Decatur's brilliant deeds, at least aware of the almost entire hopelessness either of escaping his bullet, or of standing acquitted in public opinion if Decatur should be killed.

The combat had to come, and Commodore Decatur, walking up Pennsylvania avenue with his will in his pocket, had reason to reflect upon the causes and the result of it. Come out as it might, had he anything to gain by it, in popularity, in duty or in fortune—he who stood so high already, fighting with poor Barron, who stood so low? Barron was older by ten years, an invalid, near-sighted, no hand with the pistol; yet, the distance was close; an officer could scarcely miss; both might fall. But, pshaw! what right had a professional warrior to consider death. Yet, glory—the sole intellectual object of Decatur's life, how would his death in a duel affect his fame? Here we may imagine the mind of Decatur going over his correspondence with Barron.

Decatur. "Your motives are a matter of perfect indifference to me!"

Barron. "I had concluded that your rancor towards me was fully satisfied by the cruel and unmerited sentence of the court of which you were a member. After an exile of seven years from my country, family and friends, I hoped you would suffer my lacerated feelings to remain in quiet possession of these enjoyments."

Decatur. "My skill in the use of the pistol exists more in your imagination than in the reality."

Barron. "You have hunted me out, have persecuted me with all the power and influence of your office, for what other motive than to obtain my rank, I know not."

Decatur. "Your offering your life to me would be quite affecting and might (as you evidently intend) excite sympathy if it were not ridiculous."

Barron. "You know not such a feeling as sympathy. I cannot be accused of making the attempt to excite it."

DECATUR'S LAST DAY ALIVE.

With these and similar of the more vivid and bitter passages of their correspondence rising in his mind, Decatur had climbed the Capitol Hill and come to the door of Beale's Hotel. Within were Commodore Bainbridge and Mr. Samuel Hambleton. Breakfast was ready and they sat down together. Decatur was gravely talkative, absent at times, and he spoke of his will, unsigned in his pocket, which he said might be signed upon the field. He spoke somewhat of Barron. Said he should be sorry to kill him, and yet speculated as to where he should hit him. By the time breakfast was finished, a carriage, ordered by Bainbridge, came to the door, and at a quarter past 8 o'clock, the people meanwhile stirring out of doors, they mounted together, with pistol cases and flasks of brandy only for baggage, and took the dreary way for Bladensburg.

At that date, in the spring of the year, the Baltimore road was a miry wagon track, leading through almost unbroken woods of scrub and pine. There were some vestiges of fires and burnt timber, where the troops had passed over it in 1814, but, except a hut or two in a clearing, and once or twice a stage or a peddler's team laboring by, they passed nothing of interest. From cheerful inquiry the talk fell to monosyllables, and at last to silence, as they approached the appointed place. Finally the carriage stopped in a depression of the road, and the trio dismounted. They saw, on the rise of ground a little way beyond, Captain Elliott standing, cloaked, and he nodded his head to Bainbridge's salutation. Decatur descended alone by a little worn path, trodden of former duellists, into the seclusion of the place, and there he stood upon the moist grass, with the small stream trickling down, completely hidden from the passing travel. A little amphitheatre it was, with the stream opening an archway in either end through the intermixed boughs and evergreens, and here had the game of deadly chance established its altar, in the infant years of the Federal Government. Convenient to a tavern, near the boundary of conflicting sovereignties, the ground pearly level, retired, these accidents had made this pretty brook drink blood, and this solitude echo to groans of pain. Directly Bainbridge and Hambleton returned and they conferred together upon the precise spot to be measured, with low voices and with more embarrassed countenances every moment.

The carriage, meantime, had turned into the woods near by. When Elliott arrived at Bladensburg, little knots of boys and men, knowing or guessing the matter impending, gave him interested regard. A group of naval officers, particularly, standing at the tavern, walked out across the bridge toward the place of meeting, and concealed themselves within hearing of pistol shots. Almost every one of them was a friend of Decatur, and among them were Commodores Rodgers and Porter, his two colleagues in the Board of Navy Commissioners. Barron followed soon afterward, [illegible] his second, Elliott, and his friend, Latimer. His face expressed dignity and resolution. He walked firmly, and they three also descended into the Valley of Chance.

Decatur and Barron bowed to each other formally. Hambleton stood by Decatur, Latimer by Barron, Bainbridge and Elliott conferred together, and the former, who had behaved fairly and equitably throughout, was appointed to measure the ground. He marked a line in the sod with his boot, and, placing his toe to it, stepped out eight times, a yard to a step, marking also the last step as a base. Four times a man's length, or across your dining room, that was the distance.

Each second now produced the pistols from a pair of cases, long-barrelled duelling weapons, of the finish and bright steel, silver mounted. They were charged and rammed in the old style, and presented to each principal by his second. During all this time no word was said except by the seconds.

In like manner Elliott and Bainbridge tossed for corners. Bainbridge won; it was Decatur's usual good luck.

"Commodore Decatur," said Bainbridge, "which stand do you select?"

The axis of the two bases ran nearly north and south, obliquely from the brook. Decatur walked to the north, nearest the water, where he stood a few inches lower than Barron. Both threw off their cloaks and stood confronting each other.

STANDING FACE TO FACE.

No man so beautiful as Decatur ever stood in the presence of such meritorious death. He was little above the medium height, but his proportions and carriage gave him the look of lofty stature. His waist was slender, and his shoulders broad and strong, with sinewy arms dependent therefrom to match the round and yet lithe form of his legs and thighs. He stood very easily straight, and his head was tall and columnar and very erect, covered with black and curling hair, and straight side-whiskers of the same color. His nose was Grecian—large and fitted to fine, spirited nostrils; his mouth was exquisitely curved, and his lips were red. Under his black, arching eyebrows lay those large lustrous eyes which were so famed for their lightnings in excitement, but now were merely grave and positive. He was clad in citizen's clothes, cut in close-fitting naval fashion, and his attitude and confidence were well-calculated to disturb his opponents.

Barron was older, graver, a little gray, and showing less chivalrously, a little bent, a trifle weary, no such study for a picture as Decatur, and wearing in his resoluteness also a relenting sadness. But he faced the occasion; and it was his first appearance, it is said, in such inglorious lists.

"Gentlemen," said Bainbridge, raising his voice, "I shall give the word quickly and as follows: *Present—one—two—three.* You are neither at your peril to fire before the word *one*, nor after the word *three*."

Commodore Barron turned his head, his pistol hanging at his side, and said to Commodore Bainbridge:

"Have you any objection, sir, to pronouncing the words in the manner you intend to give them?"

"None," said Brainbridge, and he repeated the formula precisely as he afterward gave it. For the first time the antagonists looked into each other's eyes. Sternness and the purpose to kill lay in both.

"I hope, sir," said Barron, "that when we meet in another world we shall be better friends than we have been in this."

"I have never been your enemy, sir!" exclaimed Decatur.

Here Bainbridge walked behind Decatur and took place twelve or fifteen feet to his left. Hambleton as far on his right. The same positions were reversed by Elliott and Latimer.

"Gentlemen," said Bainbridge, "make ready."

The antagonists swung round sidewise, and looked at each other across their right shoulders.

"Present——"

The two arms went up and each took sight.

"One—two—"

One report rang out. The last word was deafened by it. On the word two both pistols had been simultaneously discharged. There were two puffs of smoke and in an instant Barron was down, groaning.

Decatur straightened up a moment, pinched his lips, dropped his pistol, and the color went out of his face. He drew his right hand to his side. Then he fell to the ground, speechless.

The seconds of both were beside them instantly. Decatur was raised by his friends and moved to higher ground, near by Barron.

He opened his eyes, directly, and said:

"I am mortally wounded, at least I believe so; and I wish I had fallen in the service of my country."

Barron looked up to them all, and said:

"Everything has been conducted in the most honorable manner. I am mortally wounded. Commodore Decatur, I forgive you from the bottom of my heart."

Immediately down the pathway to the Valley of Chance came many gentlemen, all friends of Decatur—Rodgers, and Porter, and Bolton, two doctors, Bailey Washington, and Trevitt, General Harper, and others, friends or idlers.

There were anxious looks, and utterances of "tut! tut!" or "dear! dear!"

The doctors proceeded to loosen the clothes of the sufferers and ascertain the nature of their wounds. The little green valley at the breakfast hour had become a surgeon's hospital. In it were represented nearly all the naval victories of the republic—Tripoli and Algiers, Lake Erie and both oceans; they held solemn congress in this unholy amphitheatre.

Barron was struck in the hip and about the groin. Decatur had caught the ball on his hip, and it had glanced upward into his abdomen, severing the [illegible] blood vessels there. The two doctors exchanged glances; there was no hope for Decatur; his pulsation had almost ceased.

Now began on the ground, as they lay upon cloaks spread for them, that [illegible] interview of mingled tenderness and resentment which Wirt has compared to the last intercourse of Hamlet and Laertes. Each striving to clear up his fame, and prove that this crime was a mistake or the work of officious enemies. Barron, certain that his hours were numbered, wished to be at peace with his enemy that they might enter the Court of [illegible], and Decatur [illegible] but he consented to forgive Barron, though not his advisers."

It was a [illegible] scene [illegible] Decatur's admirer, dying in the [illegible] during the battle, or Bayard, to whom he had been compared, bleeding on the battle-field.

The carriage came and they bore Decatur to it, Bainbridge kissing his cheek. He had wrested Bainbridge from the dungeons of the Moors. Bainbridge in return had measured the ground for him to stain it with his blood.

Rodgers took Decatur's head upon his shoulder, the doctor, Trevitt, seated with them and the carriage took its painful way back to the city. Bainbridge and Hambleton proceeded to the navy yard, where the tug lay to carry them back to the Columbus, that ship of discord. At half past 10 o'clock Decatur re-entered his elegant mansion. His wife and household disturbed at the breakfast table with the appalling news, and they were driven to the upper part of the house. Around the city the evil news spread. Friends crowded round the door and into the duellist's dying chamber. He signed his will, refused to have the ball extracted from his wound, and spoke affectionately of his wife, whom he yet refused to see. Excruciating pains came to him. After one of the spasms, he said:

"I did not believe it possible for a person to endure so much pain as I feel."

The town was aroused, and his doorways and pavements crowded. They stopped the drawing room at President Monroe's. Uncomplaining, in the midst of anguish, to the last, the unconquerable soul of the "Bayard of the Seas" yielded itself up without a groan at half-past 10 o'clock at night.

DECATUR OR BARRON IN THE RIGHT?

Next day the little old *National Intelligencer* came out with a leaded editorial head, saying that it would be "affectation" to hesitate upon the fact that the duel had occurred, and that the combatants were mortally wounded. In a "Postscript," it related that Decatur was dead, and added in the crude apostrophe of that period: "Mourn, Columbia! for one of thy brightest stars is set!" Three days afterward the mail was robbed three miles from Baltimore, the driver tied to a tree and shot dead, and the mail bags picked over in the bushes near by. All this while Decatur's body was going from his residence, close by the White House, to "Kalorama," an estate on a hill overlooking Georgetown, and while Barron lay in the city, writhing in pain and listening to the funeral drums. In Congress, John Randolph offered consolatory resolutions, but they were objected to. The tone of the press, commenting on the duel, was respectful both to the living and the dead antagonist, but as sternly denunciatory of "the code" as our newspapers now-a-days could be. I have looked over the newspaper files of that time, and find that, while the "gentlemen" of that day were more cautious than now, the rest of society were rude and wild. Runaway negroes and fighting cocks were advertised. About the large vital occurrences there was awestruck mention in the newspapers. The mail coach seldom left its tavern or entered the woods or the darkness but all hands were disengaged for expected robbers. It was much the same sort of time in America as the era of Jonathan Wild and highwaymen in England.

Barron suffered dreadfully for many months, but recovered at last, and lived down to the year 1851, surviving, I think, Decatur's childless widow, who was represented in 1846 to be alive in the Georgetown Catholic College, "in ill health and poverty, finding in the consolation of religion alone alleviation of her sorrows," but hopeful of securing something from Congress. Barron went to sea again and had charge of several vessels, but the shadow of the duel lay across his life. People forgot the apology for it in the catastrophe of it. A new generation of boys rose up who read of Decatur's valor, and learned to regard Barron as his assassin. The poor living victim could not explain against a dead man. He asked for a court martial on Decatur's charge against him, and was exonerated with niggard compliments.

Decatur lies buried behind St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, in a venerable and spacious graveyard, under an eagle-capped monument. His portrait is in Georgetown College. His name is conferred on many towns and counties of this country. What he lived for he has obtained—glory in the eyes of his countrymen. Barron obtained "satisfaction"—little more. Yet I think that the latter was throughout the aggrieved spirit, and that Decatur never fought nor assisted at a duel where the provocation was so ungenerous as that which he gave Barron. Decatur was gallant and popular; Barron was sick and disgraced. Decatur had the heart of the nation, a lovely wife, a happy home ashore and any ship he wanted at sea. All that Barron had which Decatur had not was a higher peg in rank. Barron had nothing but this poor empty peg, and the suspicious reader cannot be able to evade the belief that Decatur wanted it. The correspondence between them embrace about a dozen letters, and was begun and finished by Barron. Decatur's letters are taunting; Barron's are pleading. The moral onus of the duel is on Decatur; for, although he was the challenged party, he tempted the challenge. Barron had not [illegible] distinguished in duelling, like Decatur. He was near-sighted. He had people to bewail his loss, and Decatur was childless. Yet Decatur, the better shot, choosing his own place, distance and position, died by the "code" he had accepted, and on "the field" he had so frequently tempted. Barron has little posthumous mention made of him in any book of biography or passing paper. Persecuted by his wound to the end of his life, the victim of misfortune and the victor in a lottery of murder, he demonstrates how hard it is to be a duellist and live, and Decatur how hard it is to be a duellist and die.

GATH.

Our County Jail.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

You will do me (and the cause of humanity) a favor, by allowing me a little space in your paper in which to call public attention to the condition of our County Jail.

It is a shame to Chicago! You know it was always bad enough; the situation is so low as to render it entirely unfit for a jail at best, but at present it is a perfect outrage.

I walked along in front of the cells and the vile stench that came from some of them was absolutely intolerable. The inmates of the cells were filthy to the last degree.

I inquired of an officer in charge why it was allowed to be so dirty, and was informed "Dat it vash de brisoners' duty to clean 'em out, and dey did not do it." I immediately understood what the trouble was. The jail is in the hands of incompetent keepers.

Now, do not understand me. I have no objection to a man merely because he is a German or an Irishman; but I do and shall protest against public institutions being handed [illegible] charge of incompetent [illegible] because they are Germans. How long, allow me to ask, could any incompetent Yankee hold such a position? Could such a man, a citizen of Chicago, get the appointment at all? No; every one knows that he could not. And yet a German can, and can hold it, too, and this without having the slightest conception of the responsibility of the position, or the most remote appreciation of the spirit of our institutions.

We need jails; they are necessary to the public safety; but that safety cannot be attained or thought of while our jails and prisons are so wretchedly kept as to be schools of villainy. No man can long attain or retain a pure mind if he is compelled to breathe foul air, and the degrading influences of filth upon those who are already fallen is really frightful to think of.

Prisons and prisoners ought to be kept clean, if nothing more. If a man is habitually dirty and careless of his person, as most low criminals are, the very first step toward reformation should be a good bath, and this he should be compelled to take. And no man is fit to have charge of any sort of prison who can endure to live, or see others live, in filth, when he has the power to remedy it. It is a terrible mistake to suppose that it matters little who is placed in charge of the low and degraded men and women who people our jails and bridewells.

They prey upon the community, and the law consigns them to these filthy dungeons, from whence they issue with all their evil tendencies more fully developed than ever, to enter again upon their life of wickedness and folly, only to repeat their experiences of arrest and imprisonment, until some grave offence lands them in State Prison for a term of years or for life.

How long must this be so? Are we not a civilized community? Is not Christianity our boast? Is there not decency or humanity enough in Chicago to institute and conduct a prison system, in our jail and Bridewell, which shall be in harmony with the ideas of the age? Are the unfortunate and the vicious to be utterly neglected? I cannot believe it. Yet such is practically the case at present.

It is time that we were aroused to the importance of a change from the present system, if for no other than economic reasons. But I shall be glad in a future article to present some statistical information bearing upon this feature of the question if it be your mind to allow me the privilege.

Yours truly,
W. E. HATHAWAY,
Editor *Herald of Peace*.

The Railroad Crossing Law.

AN ACT to Protect Lives and Property of Persons at Railway Crossings of Public Highways:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly*, That hereafter at all the railroad crossings of the public highways of this State, outside the corporate limits of the cities and villages, the several railroad companies of this State shall erect, construct and maintain the same and the approaches thereto, within their respective rights of way, so that at all times they shall be safe as to lives of persons and property.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the County Surveyor of each county in this State, at least once in each year, after the passage of this act, to notify any and all railroad companies within their respective counties by leaving a written notice with any Superintendent or Station Agent of such company, resident of such county, twenty days prior to a certain day named, when he will proceed to view and examine any and all railroad crossings of the public highways in that county upon such railroad, naming the same, for the purpose of determining what, if anything, shall be done to make any or all of them safe, as to the lives of persons and property.

SEC. 3. Any such railroad agent in this State that shall receive such notice, shall immediately transmit the same to the nearest superintendent of said road, whose duty it shall be to transmit the same to the General Superintendent. And the receiving any such notice by any such superintendent or agent, from any County Surveyor, shall be deemed a sufficient notice and binding on such railroad company.

SEC. 4. When any railroad company shall have received a notice as prescribed in Section 3 of this act, it shall be the duty of said railroad company to direct its Chief Engineer, or any other civil engineer, to meet such County Surveyor at the time and place named in said notice, and the County Surveyor and such engineer shall, without unreasonable delay, proceed to view and examine all the railroad crossings of such railroad over the public highways of that county, to then and there determine what shall be done to any and all crossings on such highways by the railroad company within their rights of way in order to make them safe to life and property.

SEC. 5. In all cases where the County Surveyor and railroad engineer cannot agree, they shall call in any civil engineer they may choose, not in the employ of any railroad company; and in all cases the decision of the majority of them shall be binding on both parties.

SEC. 6. The County Surveyor and railroad engineer, acting under the provisions of this act, after viewing and determining what shall be done at the various railroad crossings and by whom, shall make a report in writing, a copy of which report shall be filed with the County Clerk of such county, and be by him placed upon record and laid before the Board of Supervisors or County Court in counties adopting township organization, and the County Court in counties not adopting township organization, and also with such railroad company, for their information.

SEC. 7. In case any railroad company shall neglect or refuse to [illegible] provided for [illegible] this act, such County Surveyor shall proceed to perform the duties required by Section 4 of this act, and file a written report as required by Section 6 [illegible] rate of ten dollars per day for each day so employed.

SEC. 8. [illegible] shall be paid to the proper officer of [illegible] the school district within which said railroad crossing is situated. It is hereby made the duty of the Board of Supervisors or County Court, as the case may be, to enforce the payment of such fines and forfeitures, and the Prosecuting Attorney of the county shall attend to the prosecution of all such suits as directed by said Boards of Supervisors or County Courts. All moneys collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the County Treasury, subject to the order of the School Directors of the district in which any such crossing is situated.

SEC. 9. The County Surveyor shall keep a record of the duties performed, and copies of notices served under the provisions of this act, and which shall become a part of the record of his office, and shall be paid by the county a reasonable amount for any services rendered under the provisions of this act, the payment for which is not herein designated.

SEC. 10. Any County Surveyor refusing or neglecting to perform in good faith the duties required of him by this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for every year he refused or neglected to perform such duties, which fines may be collected by action in any court of record having jurisdiction, and it is hereby made the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to enforce the provisions of this section before any court of record in each county. In case of neglect or refusal of the County Surveyor to perform such duties the Board of Supervisors, or County Court, as the case may be, shall, at their first session thereafter, appoint some competent civil engineer to perform such duties as are herein required of the County Surveyor, and who shall receive the same compensation and be liable to the same penalties after accepting the appointment as herein provided.

SEC. 11. This act shall be deemed a public act and shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1869.

THE ST. LOUIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The Nearly Total Destruction of its Museum.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 10.

The Academy of Science, which, from its organization to the present time, has held its meetings in the Dispensary Building, suffered by the fire on Friday morning an irreparable loss by the nearly total destruction of its museum and library, upon which there was no insurance. The library consisted of the most extensive collection of the kind west of the Alleghenies, comprising about 2,300 volumes and pamphlets. The library was particularly rich in the proceedings of foreign and home societies, as the academy was receiving regularly the transactions of 170 foreign societies and of sixty-five home societies. The library was saved, but in a very damaged condition, the books being saturated with water. They were removed on Saturday to the adjoining rooms in Pope's College proper, under the superintendence of Dr. T. C. Baumgarten, the Librarian. Adjoining the library was a room where the meetings of the academy were held, and in which were the publications of the society, a number of maps and furniture, all of which were destroyed. The room and library were filled with the debris and rubbish which tumbled in from above. The records of the academy were at the time in possession of the Secretary, Professor Spencer Smith, and thus very fortunately escaped injury.

The museum, the destruction of which is a great loss to science, and which it will be next to impossible to replace, occupied the third floor of the same building. It contained Dr. Prout's collection of fossils as originally arranged by Dr. B. F. Shumard, and a large collection of mammals, many of which belonged to the old Western Academy of Science, which was dissolved about the year 1855. It embraced originally the mastodon bones discovered in this State, and the bones of the Elephas Primogenius, the old federal head of the elephant family. Among the mammals destroyed were also the stuffed skins of grizzly bears, the head of a buffalo, specimens of deer from the Rocky Mountains, presented by Charles P. Chouteau, Colonel Vaughan and Dr. Stephens. The skull of the bos cavifrons, an extinct race of the ox, found in Chouteau's Pond when the excavations for the gasometer were made, and abandoned on account of the unfitness of the soil, was fortunately saved.

At a recent meeting of the academy the copy of a drawing and description of the above fossil, made by Prof. Leydy, of Philadelphia, was received and duly acknowledged. The specimen was brought down from the museum for examination and comparison, and, we understand from Prof. Baumgarten, has escaped the flames. Only two other specimens are known, one in Philadelphia and another in London. We have since been informed, by Dr. Baumgarten that the specimen alluded to was nearly destroyed.

A fine collection of stuffed birds, amounting to several hundred, contained in two beautiful cases, donated by the Smithsonian Institute and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, were consumed.

Specimens of meteoric iron, representing thirteen different localities, were destroyed, but the large meteorite from Dakota, twelve miles west of Fort Pierre, presented by Charles P. Chouteau, is fortunately saved, being among Dr. Shumard's mineralogical specimens at the Bonham Female Seminary. A number of valuable specimens are at the Washington University, having been used in illustrating Dr. Shumard's lectures before that institution.

Six hundred specimens of marine shells donated by the Smithsonian Institute were consumed.

The museum was unusually rich in crania, and skeletons of birds and reptiles, which, together with Dr. Pope's mounted skeletons of mammals, purchased in Europe and transported at great expense, were all doomed to destruction.

About 1,200 specimens of minerals, embracing a full suite of Missouri minerals and ores, also shared a similar fate. There were also an extensive collection of the bones and teeth of extinct animals, and fossil turtles collected from the Mauvais Terre, in Dakota, by Prof. Hayden, which were lost; also the collection of rocks, illustrating various geological periods, amounting to 400 or 500 specimens, including those collected by Dr. Wislizenus during Colonel Doniphan's expedition to New Mexico.

Besides the above, there were any quantity of Indian relics and curiosities, including a birch bark canoe, which were burned to ashes; also the specimens of porcelain, collected from a porcelain tower, blown up by the China rebels, and presented to the academy by Lieutenant Clarke, United States Navy.

What adds to the regret at this deplorable loss sustained is the consideration that the academy had been for several months on the eve of removing to the Polytechnic Building, but, for some cause, the matter was delayed, and the society's collections were caught in the disastrous fire. It was proposed by the directors, within a year, to insure the Museum for $20,000, but we understand the insurance companies would not take the risk, the principal reason being the proximity of the stables.

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING.

Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars Haytien Currency Manufactured in New York City.

From the New York Herald, May 9.

One of the most extensive forgeries of modern date has just been brought to light in this city. It was first brought to light, however, in the Republic of Hayti. The discovery developed the fact that $800,000 of forged notes, purporting to be two dollar notes of the Republic of Hayti, had been put in circulation there. As soon as the Treasurer General of the republic made this astounding discovery he immediately set to work to trace the notes to their source, and finally came to the conclusion that the counterfeiting had been done in the city of New York. He therefore communicated with Superintendent Kennedy in regard to the matter, when that official detailed Detectives Farley and Eustace to work up the case. This, as a matter of course, was no easy task, for they had no clue whatever to guide them in their searches for the counterfeiters, and the Haytien Government were unable to give them the slightest information which might have thrown some light upon the swindle. Farley and Eustace, however, are men who believe that wherefore there is a will there is considerable of a broad way, and so they each one joined himself together, as lingo would say, and worked day and night to ferret out the whereabouts of the counterfeiters. At length success crowned their efforts, at least so far as to accomplish the arrest of the alleged printers of the notes in this city and the party charged with negotiating for the same. The name of this last individual is John Burr, No. 34 Sixth avenue, and the printers Alfonso Brett and Wm. Hinch Jones, of the firm of Brett & Jones, printers, No. 82 Nassau street.

The examination of the accused, who were represented by counsel, was set down for to-day. Meantime the parties were held in the custody of the detectives arresting them. The Consul General, for the present, seems disposed to consider them innocent of the grave charges preferred against them, and only expresses an anxiety on the part of his government to trace out the parties who concocted the forgery and set the forged notes in circulation in Hayti. For that matter the accused all assert their innocence. Burr says—at least so say the detectives for him—that last fall an Admiral of the Haytien navy called on him and asked him if he could print the notes. Burr said he told the Admiral he could not print them, as he was an engraver and not a printer. According to Burr, the Admiral then asked him where he could get the notes done, adding that he was deputized by the Haytien Government to have the "stamps" printed. Burr then went to Brett, and the latter then performed the work. Burr states that three officials, occupying high positions in the Haytien Government, are implicated in the swindle. It is said that $800,000 worth of the spurious notes were printed in this city, $200,000 of which were palmed off on the inhabitants of Hayti, as stated above, the remaining $600,000 being found in the hands of the alleged printers. Messrs. Brett & Jones say that they did the work as ordinary job work, having no supposition whatever that they were aiding any counterfeiting schemes.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Another Terrible Case of Madness.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 8.

Two weeks ago yesterday, Mrs. S. E. M., who lives at No. — Blank street, was playing with a little pet dog, only three months old. While thus engaged, two children came in from a neighboring house, and taking the dog on the sofa she transferred to them her attention. As a servant who chanced to be in the room expresses it, "the dog became apparently jealous of the children, and in revenge bit Mrs. M——." His teeth made two little scratches, one near the thumb, the other on the wrist. Such scratches as might be produced by a pin, the blood flowing from neither. Immediately after inflicting the wound, the dog ran directly from the room, was chased up stairs where he leaped upon the bed, caught the pillows between his teeth, shook them violently, biting them meantime, then rushed like a wild thing from the house, and into the back yard, where he was killed.

Mrs. M. paid apparently but little attention to the two trifling scratches. At any rate it was not until evening, seven or eight hours after, that she called on Dr. Pulte, and had the little matter attended to. The doctor cauterized the wound with nitrate of silver, and in this treatment he has persevered.

Mrs. M. has continued to attend to her little home duties, bestowing no attention and no thought to the matter. She has occasionally felt a slight sickness at her stomach, and it had been noticed that her appetite was somewhat irregular. The doctor appears to have been more concerned about the matter, and has on more than one occasion expressed his fears of a fatal result to members of the family. Such fears, both on the part of the doctor and friends, at last had the effect of causing Mrs. M. to determine to pay a visit to Mrs. Wormsley, a lady of [illegible], and who is said to own a madstone. This visit was to be made on Saturday, but when the day for the purpose came, a drizzling shower prevented the trip.

Yesterday noon, two ladies were about concluding a call on Mrs. M. Their hats were on, at that moment they say, Mrs. M.'s eyes suddenly became fixed [illegible]

[illegible] continued, their fury lasting from three to four minutes. [illegible] Our reporter was allowed to enter the room where the patient was lying. [illegible] and on the back of the hand the stone [illegible].

In color it looked like a California diamond, [illegible].

We had been examining the stone for a few minutes, when suddenly the patient opened her eyes, and saw bending over her the face of a stranger. With a scream that thrilled the hearer, making the blood run cold with horror, she leaped from the bed, and amid sobs and cries shouted her fear of the pursuing dogs. We left the room at once, and she speedily became quiet, and when we departed from the house was again breathing regularly, and was free from delirium.

How this awful case may terminate, we cannot, of course, tell. Should the stone prove effectual, as is the case, it will be yet, we are told, two or three days before it has performed its full offices. In this terrible uncertainty and anxiety, it is yet comforting and assuring to know that Mrs. Wormsley professes unbounded faith in its efficacy.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Rudolphe's Defeat of Snyder and Foster.

From the New York Herald, May 9.

The tournament was resumed yesterday at Irving Hall, the contestants in the afternoon being Rudolphe and Snyder. Throughout the play was very indifferent, the highest run made by either not exceeding [illegible]. It was understood, however, that Snyder was indisposed, and his defeat by Rudolphe was not surprising. [illegible] the game, which was played pretty evenly till toward the close. Rudolphe finally won by [illegible] points.

In the evening a large assemblage congregated at the hall to witness the game between Rudolphe and Foster. Perhaps no contest since the commencement of the tournament created greater interest, being one most anxiously looked forward to. It was by far the best and most closely contested; for, although no extraordinary runs were made, the play was infinitely superior to almost any that had yet been exhibited. The honor of winning the second prize was perhaps not the only motive that stimulated such a fine display; for it was well known that the contestants were not by any means the most friendly rivals. At times there was a burst of ill feeling from these gentlemen, but the good taste and manliness of the players had the effect of quelling any such ebullitions. The truth to say, Rudolphe had a good share of friendly faces on his side, though an occasional hiss marred the [illegible] that otherwise prevailed. He played with less demonstrativeness than usually characterizes his exhibitions. The play throughout was characterized by remarkable steadiness, the competitors being apparently in excellent form. Foster led off without effect, yet leaving the balls in safety. Rudolphe was equally unsuccessful, and Foster, in resuming play, broke the ice with a carefully played run. His opponent scored 15 in his next innings; but Foster running 80 placed him over 100 in advance of Rudolphe. The runs immediately succeeding were small until Rudolphe, by excellent play, made the score [illegible]. Up to the present the play had been most careful on both sides, the greatest caution and judgment being rigorously observed. It was indeed difficult to state who was playing the better, but "safety" was evidently the order of both. Rudolphe again got to the fore by steady play, yet there was comparatively little difference until 400 points had been made by both. The game appeared to be entirely doubtful so far, it had been well contested. Foster, however, playing with much care and precision, in contradistinction to the apparent nervousness of his opponent, crept up, and the score at the thirty-[illegible] innings being Foster 761, Rudolphe [illegible]. The announcement of which [illegible] cheers, which he had not yet exhibited, made up in capital style, which materially altered the aspect of affairs. It must be confessed, however, that Rudolphe was encouraged by the very best of good luck. Foster then made 63; but Rudolphe, again resuming play, gathered the balls beautifully, nor did he separate them until he counted 78 to his score, now being [illegible], and Foster 765, which the latter augmented by 27. His ball unluckily going into the pocket, when there was evidently a good chance on the table. The interest in the game momentarily increased as the players progressed, and while Rudolphe's mercurial eccentricities excited some merriment, he, nevertheless, appeared to have many friends, who did not fail to bestow upon him many hearty tokens of approbation. A splendid run of 99 by Rudolphe turned the scales considerably, making the score, Rudolphe, [illegible]; Foster [illegible]. Foster then made 10, but through a little carelessness missed an easy carrom, after which Rudolphe made 12, the balls acting most friendly in his regard. Foster obtained 45, and Rudolphe following scored 31. Here, unfortunately, a dissension arose. Foster claimed that Rudolphe had played a push shot, whereas the latter became very much excited. Some confusion ensued, but upon Mr. Phelan appealing to the referee, who gave his decision against Rudolphe, play was quickly resumed. After a few unimportant runs, the score stood Rudolphe, 1,001; Foster 914. The latter missed, and upon Rudolphe again resuming, he gathered the balls nicely [illegible], displaying much judgment and activity, and finally scored 103, for which he received a round of approbation. Misses on both sides followed, but Rudolphe contrived to run 102 matters began to look very much in his favor. Towards the latter portion of the game Foster struggled against hard luck, but nevertheless played well. Rudolph gradually crept up. At the fifteenth inning he made a run of [illegible], which brought him near the goal, his opponent being over 150 points behind. A run of 80 brought Foster's score to 1,085. The next two runs by Rudolphe were 14 and 15, while Foster's were two threes, which made him 1,091. Rudolphe has then but 16 to win, and having got the balls nearly together he accomplished the task in his own peculiar style, defeating Foster by 109 points, amid tremendous cheers.

GREAT HAIL STORM IN MARSHALL COUNTY, ILL.

Heavy Destruction of Property.

From the Henry (Ill.) Republican, May 6.

A very strong storm of wind, great hail, and fierce rain, attended with vivid lightning and rattling thunder, visited this city and townships adjoining on Tuesday afternoon. The hail, in size and amount, exceeded everything of the kind ever before experienced, it literally falling to a depth of a couple of inches, taking in its descent every sort of window pane on the west side of the buildings in the city and country, and [illegible] the houses with a heavy driving rain, while at the same time cutting off all the fruit buds on the trees, ridding currant bushes and small shrubs, and doing great damage to gardens, cellars, stores, etc., by the wind, hail and water. As the storm continued, it shifted to the south, and many window panes were broken by the [illegible]. The duration of the storm was about half an hour, and it came with an intensity and a destructiveness never before experienced by the oldest inhabitant of this section.

In this city the [illegible] upon nearly every house, store and dwelling. The west side of every building without blinds is a sieve riddled panes of glass. At our dwelling, where three windows were respectively attached to our parlor, sitting room and bedroom, every pane in all three were broken, and our house deluged with water. H. A. Hanna has the loss of over [illegible] hundred panes. Many of the business houses and dwellings [illegible] windows. Skylights were literally riddled. The firm of Danley & Falkner, horticulturists and nurserymen, who lost so much last winter by the freezing of a choice stock of shrubs and trees, suffer terribly by this storm, losing perhaps over 1,000 panes of glass, that form their green and hot houses, and otherwise damaged by the hail destroying their stock in the nursery. It is thought that $1,000 will not replace their damage. Marshall College was also completely riddled by the hail, nearly 100 panes being broken. Its damage cannot be made good short of $200.

Out of town, beyond the seminary, the storm took a milder turn, and there is less damage noticeable, though window panes are broken in many houses. But the most destructive and fearful stroke of the tornado was a streak perhaps a half mile wide that passed over the farm of J. P. Stout, living in the northwest part of the town of Whitefield, and as he tells us, which happened some fifteen minutes previous to the storm which passed over Henry. It was a literal tornado, the wind and hail causing perfect destruction. His trees were completely riddled by the hail, broken bud and blossom, and on the west side of them were barked from top to bottom, branches and all. His spring grain, two inches high, was entirely destroyed. His chickens which were in the yard had their wings broken and chopped off, and dreadfully mangled. His large patch of raspberries and small fruit bushes were one mass of chopped up stocks, and scattered about the yard, the largest pieces of which will not exceed three inches. His window panes were all broken out, and it was impossible to keep his doors shut, and for a time there was fear that his house would take a "balloon ascension." The roof also was literally cut to pieces, and pieces of shingles lie thickly scattered about the yard. He says that it seems as if nothing could survive that hail and wind. Mr. Stout's whole place presents a sorry spectacle, blown-down fences and destroyed crops. We have not heard from the farmers south and west of him, who must have also felt the effects of the storm quite as severe as himself. Mr. Stout has left us a branch of a tree that had the effects of the storm upon it, and also a raspberry cutting, showing what he experienced.

Window glass of the various sizes used was in great demand here on Tuesday evening, and heavy orders are on the way from Chicago and Peoria to meet "pressing necessities." The damage done cannot be computed.

The Union Pacific Railroad—A Card From Mr. Snow.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: My attention having been called to a letter in the *Tribune* of yesterday, signed C. S. Bushnell, Company Director Union Pacific Railroad, wherein he seeks to explain the "animus" of my report on the Union Pacific Railway, I deem it proper to state for the information of all concerned that President Johnson, being aware that I was educated as a civil engineer and surveyor, and that I had for more than ten years of practical experience in the construction and management of railways, and having confidence in my ability and integrity, appointed me a Government Director of the U. P. R. R., with a view to ascertain the actual working condition of the road. Having accepted the trust, I faithfully performed the duties assigned thereby. I propose to stand upon the facts embraced in my report. If I have misstated anything or represented the condition or operation of the road, such errors can be more easily and effectually answered by the presentation of evidence refuting them, than by any attempts of the company to divert the attention of the public from their villanies by personal attacks on myself. The public cares nothing for me personally, while it is exceedingly jealous of its rights and interests in the Union Pacific Railroad. The company should meet the issues made in our report, and not be diverted from them by any such insinuations of falsehoods personal to myself as those uttered by Mr. Bushnell.

When Mr. Bushnell says his company will spend millions of dollars to complete their road perfectly (*i. e.* in a manner fit for acceptance by the government), and maintain their right, and not one dollar for blackmail, he actually [illegible] the charges in my report that that money had been paid for former favorable reports, and that considerable more is required to be expended before their work would be entitled to the name of a first class road. I am rejoiced, as a citizen, to be informed that the company has provided the means to pay its July interest on the government bonds, and to perfect the entire line of road. I am still further rejoiced when I know that [illegible] interest already accrued on the bonds issued to it by the government.

Respectfully yours, C. H. SNOW.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1869.

Illinois Strawberries in New York.

From the Prairie Farmer.

We learn that the fruit growers of South Pass, Ill., are about to engage in the experiment of shipping strawberries to the markets of New York and Boston. Arrangements have been made with the Michigan Central Railroad Company by which refrigerator cars will be run from South Pass to this city, over the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, filled with fruit, which will be, here, transferred to the track of the Michigan Central Railroad, and sent to their destination by way of Suspension Bridge and Albany. [illegible] the Great Western Road [illegible] same cars; while those for New York will be sent by the Hudson River route.

It is stated that the crop of strawberries in southern Illinois promises to be a very heavy one [illegible]

MURDER TRIAL.

Arraignment of Arthur Devine, the Slayer of Francis McVey.

Great Difficulty Experienced in Securing a Jury—A New Rule Produced.

Conscientious Scruples Against Capital Punishment a Bar to Sitting on a Jury.

Yesterday's Testimony.

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF L[illegible]

[illegible]

MURDER TRIAL.

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Yesterday's Testimony.

Yesterday morning was commenced in the Circuit Court, before Judge Williams, the trial of Arthur Devine, charged with the murder of Francis McVey on the 4th of April of the present year. It will be remembered that the accused is one of the proprietors of the boiler works on West Polk street; that he got into an altercation with McVey, who had been employed in the shop, but had been discharged by the prisoner's brother, and finally shot him. The case is a peculiar one, because the Coroner's jury attempted, in an unusual manner, to pass upon the degree of guilt of Devine, by saying that the act was done under provocation. On the strength of this the prisoner sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was heard before Judge Gary, of the Superior Court, where the minutes of the evidence before the jury, as taken down by the Coroner, were accepted as presenting the whole case. Upon that statement of facts the Court held that the offence, if there was one, was only manslaughter, whereupon Devine was admitted to bail in the sum of $[illegible]. A few days later, however, additional evidence in the case was presented to a grand jury empanneled in the Circuit Court, and it was also clearly shown that the long-hand report of the evidence taken before the Coroner's jury did not preserve its material points. A true bill of indictment for murder was found, and the prisoner was re-arrested and has since been in jail.

OLD RULES.

Upon the calling of the first posts (four) of jurors the question was raised as to the proper rule for the examination of the parties presented. The State's Attorney claimed that the defendant should hand over to him the panel.

Mr. Hervey, for the prisoner, urged the uniform practice in civil causes, for the party having the affirmative of the issue to first pass upon the qualifications of the jurors, and urged that this case follow the ordinary rule.

The Court: When he came upon the bench had found the practice existing of requiring the defendant in capital cases to first decide upon the competency of the panel and he saw no reason now to change the practice. It has always in this circuit been followed.

Mr. Dexter suggested (the point being raised in this case), the supposition being perhaps that a benefit arises to the prisoner by causing the people to first pass upon the jurors, whether, if that were the better practice, the Court would not adopt it.

The Court thought it would be improper now to change the well settled rule of practice.

The business of empannelling was then proceeded with. The list of persons to select from included about forty citizens, drafted upon a special venire, and taken in great proportion from the neighboring towns of the county.

A NEW LAW.

During the investigation it was objected to, that the State's Attorney should ask of the jurors whether or not they entertained conscientious scruples in relation to the matter of capital punishment where the party was proved to be guilty of murder.

The Court held that the People had a right to ask this question, but not to claim it as cause for challenge to the juror.

Mr. Reed stated that during the last session of the Legislature he had written and procured to be passed, a statute giving him the right to ask this question, and upon an affirmative answer, base a challenge for cause.

Mr. Decker suggested that the prisoner could hardly be held to be tried by laws which were unknown to any save the prosecuting officer, and which he carried in his breeches pocket. If such a law had existence, he thought the evidence of its existence and the contents of it should be made known in court.

Mr. Reed produced a certified copy of an act in relation to the criminal code, of which the following is a section:

"SEC. 4. In trials for murder it shall be a cause for challenge if any juror who shall, on being examined, state that he has conscientious scruples against capital punishment, or that he is opposed to the same."

The question was allowed thereafter.

Fifty-one persons were examined as to their qualifications to sit, before twelve were selected; four hours and a half being consumed in this investigation. The right of

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE

was exercised on behalf of the prisoner in the following cases:

B. McClowry, farmer, of Blue Island.
P. Haywood, commission merchant, No. 180 North Peoria street. Has conscientious scruples as to death penalty.
John Monk, blacksmith, of West Wheeling.
J. T. Noble, blacksmith, of Palatine.
J. C. Thayer, patent right dealer, of West Wheeling.
F. I. Bowen, retail grocer, No. 492 State street.
B. F. Ross, grocer, &c., of Palatine.
John Bromley, farmer, of Dunton.
E. A. Allen, merchant, of Wheeling.
N. W. Rathburn, flour and feed, No. 1218 Prairie avenue.
Martin H. Foss, commission, No. 139 North May street.

THE CHALLENGES FOR CAUSE

on the part of the accused were as follows:

H. H. Getty, lumberman, corner Canal and Fulton streets. Opinion formed and expressed.
Henry Willetts, carriage-maker, No. 880 Wabash avenue. Opinion formed and expressed.
John Snowell, flour and feed store, No. 584 State street. Fixed opinion.
G. H. C. Williams, bookkeeper, No. 248 West Jackson street. Opinion formed.
H. Thomas, wholesale liquors, No. 99½ West Randolph street. Opinion formed.
George Lutchenmeyer, Justice of the Peace of Blue Island. Had heard people say prisoner ought to be hung.
W. H. Richards, harness-maker, of Palatine. Opinion formed.
C. H. Smith, farmer, of Blue Island. Opinion formed.
W. Trevitt, well-builder, of West Wheeling. Opinion formed.
Reuben Bushnell, farmer, of Blue Island. Opinion formed.
Walter Miller, agricultural implements, No. 95 West Lake street. Opinion formed.
Benjamin Sandry, farmer, of Blue Island. Opinion formed.
A. Stevens, grocer, of Chicago. Opinion formed.
Conrad Buffmeyer, farmer, of Wheeling. Unnaturalized German.
S. K. Putnam, grocer, No. 480 State street. Opinion formed.
H. F. Bormening, hotel-keeper, of Palatine. Opinion formed.
S. Van Patten, farmer, of Wheeling. Opinion fixed.
James Shirar, Dunton, miller, of Wheeling. Opinion fixed.
John H. Hughes, farmer, of Blue Island. Unnaturalized Irishman.
Timothy Hubbard, farmer, of Dunton. Opinion formed.
Christian Voltz, carpenter, of Dunton Station. Unnaturalized German.
John E. Jackson, hardware, No. 78 South Wells street. Unnaturalized Irishman.
J. T. Rawleigh, flour and grain, No. 19 Market street. Opinion fixed.
J. Ward Ellis. Doctor. Opinion formed.
L. E. Bullock, boot and shoe, No. 67 Lake street. Opinion formed.

PEOPLE'S CHALLENGES.

The challenges on the part of the people, as to the favor, were:

C. S. Crane, machinist, No. 44 North Halsted street. Opinion fixed.
N. K. Fairbank, No. 14 LaSalle street. Has conscientious scruples as to the death penalty.

The peremptory challenges were as follows:

Wm. B. Clapp, jeweller, Randolph street.

THE ACCEPTED JURORS

are the following:

J. W. Whitney, farmer, of Wheeling. Native born.
Benjamin Waters, farmer, of Palatine. Native born.
Jacob McGrath, dealer in cooperage materials, of Chicago. Naturalized from Ireland.
Thos. T. McClintock, surveyor, of Blue Island. Native born.
J. G. Woodruff, farmer, of Palatine. Native born.
George M. French, bookkeeper, of Chicago. Native born.
John Duerny, boot and shoe manufacturer, of Chicago. Naturalized German.
A. J. Stone, grocer, No. 352 Calumet avenue. Native born.
John S. Bishop, works at Boomer's factory. Native born.
William Sanderson, hardware, No. 96 Chicago avenue. Naturalized Russian.
David Armstrong, crockery dealer, No. 240 West Randolph street.
Jacob Singer, Chicago. Naturalized German.

OPENING FOR PROSECUTION.

Chas. H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney, then opened the case for the people. After a few preliminary observations he read the statute defining murder, stated the law, and claimed that the use of a deadly weapon in the manner it was used by Devine necessitated a verdict of guilty. He then proceeded to state the facts connected with the shooting, giving an account very similar to that heretofore published, except that he said that when McVey was leaving the office, and was twenty feet from Devine, the latter took a revolver, and, standing in the door, fired at him, the bullet striking him in the back, not far from the backbone. He was going from Devine, after the two had been separated by the workmen. When the former had fired he turned around and said: "Gentlemen, I guess I have shot him." If the facts were proven to be as stated, then the prisoner was clearly guilty of murder.

Mr. Hervey stated that the defence would reserve their right to open until the testimony for the prosecution was in.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID MURPHY.

David Murphy was called and testified that he lived at the corner of Peoria and Hubbard streets. He was a boiler-maker, born in Ayrshire, Scotland. He knew Arthur Devine since December, and had worked there at riveting. He knew McVey since he came to the city last winter. Got acquainted with him here. Was present when he died. On the 3d of April was working in Devine's, near the office door. The clerk came out looking agitated and looking for assistance. Went to the door of the office, but did not like to go in since he had not been there long. Saw two men there wrestling; one was Arthur Devine, and the other one, with a blue jacket on, he did not know, since his back was turned to him. William Houston came by, who had been there longer, and witness told him to go in, since he knew them better, and to separate them. He went in and took McVey by the back and turned him to the door. When he got to the door witness saw him, and caught him by the arm and said: "Francis, what are you doing here, making a fool of yourself? go out of this." He went toward the gate, as if going to the street. He had got about half the way when he turned round the side of his head, as if to say something to witness. Then saw Devine come to the door of the office and fire and shoot McVey. He said, "My God, Davie, I am shot." Thought it was a four-barrelled revolver. McVey was about four or five yards from Devine. Devine was just coming out of the door. Was face to face with him when he fired. Tom. Wiseman came up and McVey said, "Jesus Christ, Tom., I am shot." He ran about forty yards, and died on the sidewalk in ten minutes after he was shot. McVey had nothing in his hand. Devine was bleeding in the right eye. McVey's back was to Devine. Did not hear Devine say anything. He turned round, walked into the office, and put something in his pocket. He stopped in the office a second, and then went into the shop.

Cross-examination: Had been in the boiler-works a fortnight. Was not discharged, but left at night. Went to Devine on Monday and settled accounts. Did not see McVey come in from the street. It was from the outside gate to the office door eight or nine yards. Saw McVey at [illegible] in his boarding-house. Had not seen him before at the boiler-works, but at dinner-time McVey said he had been there in the morning, and [illegible] told him to come in the evening and get his [illegible]. When the clerk called for assistance did not know who was in the office. Did not go in office. Saw deceased there. He and Devine were wrestling. McVey's back was toward him, and he did not know him. Went only to the office door. They were in the office, standing on the floor. It was very quickly done. Arthur Devine was facing him. They were a little on the left hand side of the [illegible]. The desk was there and the window beyond. In going from the gate to the office one turned to the left. Did not know whether they were against the desk or not. Arthur Devine's face was against the office door, and he was not jammed up against the corner of the desk. Could not describe how they had hold of one another. Saw no grip [illegible]. It was a minute. When I first saw Arthur did not notice that his eye was injured, and did not see any blood on his face. [illegible] William Houston separated [illegible]

[illegible] scale near the office door, and witness was between it and McVey. It was on the right hand side of the office door. Was standing with his back to the scale when McVey went out. McVey in walking toward the gate, had his side toward the shop. When McVey turned round witness was standing near the scales. While McVey was bending down he got the shot. At that moment he was facing the gate. He turned round after he was shot, and then turned and went out of the gate. Did not know where Wiseman was when the shot was fired. Did not see McDonough during the trouble. Saw John Phelan eight or nine yards from where he was standing. Was present when McVey died. He boarded at the corner of Ewing and Jefferson streets. Took the body home in an express cart. Asked the police to stop the wagon, and it was taken in that. Was at the boarding house after the body was taken. Knew Mrs. Adam Ball. Did not recollect seeing her there then. Did not know how many persons were present, except the house was full. Did not recollect then making any threats of what he would do to Devine. Did say he would never work another day for Devine—said that in the shop. Did not recollect saying that none but a cur would work for Devine. Was in the company of boiler-makers who intended to raise money for McVey's mother, but never went to any of the meetings. Never made a speech at any meeting. Was not present when any contribution was made for prosecuting Devine, and had not contributed any money.

TESTIMONY OF DR. D. S. ROOT.

Dr. D. S. Root was called and testified that he lived at No. 287 West Twelfth street. Was called to make a *post mortem* examination of McVey, on April 4. Found a bullet wound three inches from spinal column, between sixth and seventh ribs. The ball passed through both lungs, through a large blood vessel, and lodged in the muscles of the chest.

Cross-examination: The ball went in a forward and upward direction, diagonally through the body. Found the ball himself. Deceased died of internal hemorrhage. It was found about two inches higher up than where it entered. Made no examination of the brain, liver, or any of the abdominal viscera.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS WISEMAN.

Thomas Wiseman was called and testified that he lived at No. 50 Mather street. Knew Arthur Devine for six months; had worked for him. Knew McVey. Was present when McVey was shot. Saw the men running to the office, and went up. Saw McVey about four yards from the office door. Then saw Devine at the door fire the pistol. McVey cried to him. Went off to work thinking he was not shot. Finally went out and found McVey lying on the sidewalk speechless. Was there when he died, and saw him at the boarding house. McVey was not moving when shot. His face was half turned toward the shop. Just heard the report and saw something held up.

Cross-examination: McVey's back was toward the gate. He was not facing the gate. Saw that McVey was half stooping down. The scales were three or four feet from the side of the shop. McVey was two yards from the end of the scale. Did not know what he meant by stooping. Could not say whether anything was lying just there, but there were always scraps of iron, etc., pretty near there. Did not hear McVey say anything before he said he was shot. Did not see the scuffle. Saw Arthur after the shooting. His cheek was pretty much covered with blood, and one eye was hurt. A little later it was much swelled. Saw no other injuries—none to the ear. Did not see McVey when he first came into the shop. Was working with Devine now.

TESTIMONY OF MARTIN M'DONOUGH.

Martin McDonough was called and testified that he was a boiler-maker, working at Devine's shop. Knew Devine and McVey. Saw McVey after he was shot on the sidewalk and at his boarding house.

Cross-examination: Was in the office when McVey was there. The clerk called him in. He was excited and witness thought something was up; went in and saw Arthur leaning partly against the desk and wall, near the Polk street window. McVey held him down with the left hand, and was in the act of striking with the other. Stopped the blow and took hold of McVey and shoved him toward the door, and then William Houston took hold of him. There was blood on Devine's right cheek. Saw no other injury at the time. Followed McVey into the boiler shop. Shot was fired almost immediately afterwards. Could not say what Devine did when McVey was taken off. Next saw him after the shot was fired. McVey had his head turned to the office door. His back was toward the main door of the shop. He was about ten feet from the office door. There were always scales just outside the office door, about a foot from the door, and four and a half feet long. McVey, when shot, was four or five feet from the end of the scale.

Re-direct: When he saw the clerk coming out, was on the other side of the shop. Went at once to the office. Saw nobody near the office door, neither Houston nor Murphy. Did not know where the clerk was. Had a look on McVey until he was shot. Could not say that he remained stooping. Had been at work ever since the occurrence with Devine. Did not see Devine strike McVey in the office. Did not know which took hold first. Did not hear any reference to settling matters about money.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN PHELAN.

John Phelan was called, and testified that he was a workman in Devine's boiler shop. Knew Devine, and had worked there for six months. Was present at the shooting. Saw the clerk calling for assistance. Saw McVey come out, and Devine follow and shoot him.

Cross-examination: Did not see what happened in the morning. McVey was facing the shop when shot. He was four paces from the office. His back was turned partly toward the front door. The shooting was very quick, and it was hard to notice how McVey was. He gave a bend, but it was hard to say whether it was before or after he was shot. Saw Murphy working close to the street door. Murphy was three or four steps from Devine. McVey was nearest Devine when the shot was fired. Saw blood on Devine's face and his ear.

Re-direct: Went to the office door because the clerk gave the alarm. It seemed as if the clerk wanted assistance. There was much excitement. Could not tell exactly where each and every man stood during the excitement. Did not see McVey fall. When shot he was three or four steps from the outside door. Heard McVey say he was shot. He turned toward Devine and said he was shot. Then he went out doors and fell on the sidewalk. Did not know where the blood on his mouth or behind the ear came from.

TESTIMONY OF CONSTABLE BAHE.

Constable Henry Bahe was called, and testified that he was County Constable. Saw McVey when shot. He dropped down on the sidewalk. Witness inquired who did it, and then he arrested Mr. Devine. Asked him why he did it, and Devine said McVey aggravated him. Near the Court House Devine asked how the man was, and witness said he thought he would die, and Devine said "For God's sake." Did not take the revolver.

Cross-examination: Devine's eye was black, and there were scratches on his face. There was blood on his face. Arrested Devine immediately after he saw McVey. Devine said the deceased struck him in his own office. Prisoner went quietly along.

TESTIMONY OF CORONER CLEAVES.

Coroner Cleaves was called and testified that he held an inquest on McVey. Had the bullet which was taken out of him. Saw the revolver which is at the Twelfth Street Police Station.

Cross-examination: Presided at an inquest on McVey. There was a verdict. [Question what the verdict was, ruled out.]

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The testimony for the prosecution is all in with the exception of that of one comparatively unimportant witness.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Courts.

The Court came in with a jury and took up the issues found under the Bankruptcy law. The calendar was called through. No cases tried, and only a few passed by order of Court.

NEW SUITS—CIRCUIT.

United States v. Moses Shields, Eli Wood and Moses A. Thayer. Debt, $6,000. Damages, $6,000.

Same v. Moses Shields, Isaac Marks and Henry S. Haas. Debt, $6,000. Damages, $6,000.

Same v. Herman J. Ury, Israel H. Moss and Otto Harting. Debt, $3,000. Damages, $5,000.

In Bankruptcy.

Discharged—William Arnst, of Chicago; Samuel S. Williamson, of Chicago; Theodore E. Swan, of Chicago; John A. Baldwin, of Aurora; Benjamin E. Tucker, of Chicago.

Entitled to Apply for Discharge—Henry S. Dow, of Chicago; Louis Goodman, of Chicago.

Adjudications—A. J. Northup, of Carroll, McHenry County; Adams Insurance Company.

Opposition to Discharge Dismissed—Adolph Rosenheim, of Chicago; Julius Schuler, of Chicago; William Slocum, of Chicago; Albion K. Norris, of Morris.

Circuit Court.

The trial of Arthur Devine for murder is progressing, to the almost entire exclusion of civil business.

JUDGMENT.

Henry Foreman et al. v. Joseph Newman et al. For $157.50.

NEW SUITS.

Charles A. Avery et al. v. E. Smith. Assumpsit. Damages, $600.

James C. Lewis v. John W. Laimbeer and James C. Fuller. Trespass. Damages laid at $1,500, with *capias* in aid. Plaintiff claims the wrongful taking of "George the Third," a stallion, by defendants.

REAL ESTATE.

Catharine C. Touhey et al. v. Mary Rogers et al. Petition for partition of part of north half of southwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 17, 40, 14, west of Green Bay road; northeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 36, 41, 13; northeast quarter north of the Indian boundary line of Section 36, 41, 13; northwest quarter south of the Indian boundary line and east half of the northeast quarter of Section 31, 41, 14; the southeast fractional quarter of Section 30, 41, 14, and northeast fractional quarter south of the Indian boundary line of Section 36, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 36, 41, 13, and fractional Section 31, north of the Indian boundary line in Township 41, 14.

Superior Court.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company v. William S. Lasher. Case, continued on trial, to recover an amount alleged to have been wrongfully withheld from plaintiff by defendant, who was acting as an agent.

POOR JACK.

Christian Jensen v. Schooner Norway. Proceeding by warrant under the State law to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff while discharging his duty as a sailor upon the schooner. The plaintiff claims that in May, 1868, in this port, he being a seaman on board the vessel, was ordered to assist in taking in the anchor, the tackle attached to the mast and anchor by which the anchor was being shipped broke, and the block connected came down with such force and violence as to break his arm. It is charged that this was caused by the negligence of defendant owners in providing unsound tackle and rigging.

JUDGMENT.

F. R. Schenler v. Richard Mason, Jr. Impleaded. For $209.89.

IN CHANCERY.

Franz Ertel v. John Murray et al. Decree confirming title of complainant to Lot 19, Block 18, Ashland's Second Addition.

SCANDAL STAYED.

Rebecca Strauss v. Emanuel Strauss. This proceeding for divorce, which promised to develop a terrible amount of scandal, has been so manipulated as to take it almost out of court; there seems to be an agreement by which the complainant will shortly take a decree. The woman filed her bill for divorce, charging her husband with divers acts of cruelty, the principal of which was his neglect when, as she alleged, she was slandered by an attack upon her chastity, to bring or allow her to maintain an action against the alleged slanderer, whose name was also said to be Strauss. To this bill the defendant made answer denying the several acts of cruelty alleged against him, and charging the wife with adultery by the very act that she had alleged in another proceeding to be slanderous. He also filed a cross bill for divorce. Yesterday, however, the defendant withdrew his answer and cross bill, and let a reference be had by default.

DIVORCES DECREED.

Almira Chamberlain v. Elston Chamberlain. Decree of divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married in Chicago, May [illegible], and the desertion was spoken of as [illegible] the 15th day of March, 1867, one child being born. The decree requires defendant to pay $300 per annum as alimony.

Caroline N. Bonamy v. John Victor Bonamy. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. Marriage June 11, 1863, and the criminal act found to have been frequently committed. The decree gives the custody of the parties' child, a girl, to the mother, to pay costs and $250 per annum.

NEW SUITS.

Benjamin W. Baum v. Charles B. Farwell. Replevin of a carriage valued at $1,500.

Samuel Isaacs v. Peter Graff. Trespass. Damages laid at $5,000.

Treasury Bank of Chicago v. Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

John R. Jackson v. Louis Rubens. Case. Damages laid at $3,000.

LOSS ON CATTLE.

Isaac Waixel v. Jesse Adams. Bill to settle an account of an alleged partnership transaction in cattle upon which there was a loss of $1,410.17, which, it is alleged, should be shared.

DIVORCE ASKED.

Rosa Marie Sandford v. Levi M. Sandford. Bill for divorce, with summons returned by the Sheriff. Defendant not found.

County Court.

Estate of Henry Smith. Declared settled.

MR. WOODWORTH'S TESTAMENT.

The will of the late James H. Woodworth was yesterday presented to the Court and admitted to probate, whereupon letters testamentary were issued to John R. [illegible] and Almyra Woodworth, under a bond in the penal sum of $[illegible]. [illegible] his children, Virginia A., James A., and Sally L. R. Woodworth. The will was executed on the 11th day of March last. It covers two pages of foolscap paper. By the will the deceased gives to his wife, Almyra Boots Woodworth, all his property and estate (after the payment of his just debts), of every name and kind and wherever situated, for her own proper and absolute use. It is stated in the will that this disposition of the estate is made for the purpose and in full confidence that she will hold, and use, and finally dispose of it by will or otherwise, so as to secure her own comfort and promote equally the best interests of the children, wishing and intending to place her as regards the property in reference to them in his place and stead.

Recorder's Court.

Caroline Lange v. Peter Tochem. Case for slander, in which it is alleged that defendant, by applying a foul epithet, imputed a want of chastity to plaintiff. Tried. It appeared that defendant's wife left him and carried off all his effects. He suspected she was secreted by plaintiff, and sought her at her house. Being rather coarse of mouth, it would seem that he was applying the epithets complained of to his absconding spouse, and not to plaintiff.

JUDGMENT.

David B. Gray et als. v. Patrick Carracher; for $115.93.

DIVORCES DECREED.

Sophie Krel v. Anton Krel. Decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty and desertion. The complainant has been a resident of Chicago for about twelve years, and was married here on the 6th day of September, 1865, living with her husband until November 1, 1867, when, it was alleged, he deserted her, after having for a long time treated her with great cruelty.

ELOPED.

Margaretha Lubens (late Knox) v. Henry Lubens. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties were married on the last day of the year 1866, in this city, and lived together until the end of July, 1867, when defendant, it was said, abandoned his home and wife. The husband was also alleged to have treated his wife with cruelty, and to have committed adultery, it being also stated that he is living at Omaha City with a woman who is not his wife.

A SAILOR'S SORROWS.

James Black v. Mary Black. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. It appeared from the testimony of the complainant that he has lived in Chicago for about four years, and that he was married to defendant at Camden, N. J., in August 1866. He is a sailor and had been on the lakes, returning to Chicago about the last of December, 1867, and within about a week she left her home, being absent some three weeks with a man other than himself, as he was informed. When she returned complainant had her and the paramour arrested on a charge of adultery.

NEW SUITS.

Ellen Petrie v. John O. Petrie. Bill for divorce with affidavit of non-residence, it being sworn that when last heard of defendant was on his way to Montreal, Canada. The woman represents that they were married in April, 1866, in this city, and she charges that he deserted her within a period of four months, or in August, 1866.

Anna Steff v. Friedolin Steff. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery. The complainant states that she was married to defendant on the 28th day of September last, and lived with him as his wife, until the 1st instant. She charges him with adultery at a house of ill-repute.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Before Justice Sturtevant.

THOMAS LAMB is a member of the Harness-makers' Union. He, with several others, struck for an increase of 20 per cent in wages on last Monday a week, and drew up a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted by the union. The former provided for the election of a "Steward," under whose supervision the workmen were to be, in case the work did not suit the employer, it was to be submitted to the "Steward," and if he decided that it was good, the employe must maintain his position and the employer abide by his decision. The paper was presented to Mr. W. J. Ralph, of No. 184 State street, but he refused to sign it, and employed men who were not members of the union. Since the refusal the members of the union have annoyed his hands and beaten several of them on the streets. Lamb assaulted one of them, named John Geiger, in the shop, which so incensed Mr. Ralph that he caused his arrest. He was fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

—WILLIAM H. MARTIN stopped at the Montgomery House and presented a paper certifying that a firm in this city would pay all his bills. He remained a week, the bill was presented to the firm and they said the signature attached to the paper was a forgery. William was at this time employed as a bookkeeper in the store of Robinson & Son, on State street. He was sent to the bank with $170, entered the amount in the book himself, and appropriated the money. The money drawer was open a day or two subsequent, and $25 taken out. William was near by a short time previous to its being missed. He asked for a continuance, and was held in $1,000 bail, $500 on each case, for a further hearing to-day.

—JOHN FERGUSON AND J. HAINES saw a cow on the prairie west of the city, and being of a speculative turn of mind, determined to sell her and pocket the amount received. Having made an agreement that the money realized should be equally divided, they drove the animal to the residence of John Burns, on the corner of Park avenue, and after telling what a good cow she was, and how many quarts of milk she would give in twenty-four hours, offered her for sale. Burns keeps several cows and thought this animal looked like one of his. On making an examination he was satisfied it was, and had the speculators arrested. They were each held in $500 bail for trial.

—MIKE HINCHEY aged 11, and another boy somewhat older, went into the grocery store of J. M. Thacker, on the corner of Cottage Grove and Lincoln avenues, on Monday afternoon. The other boy stole a ten-cent note from the money drawer, gave it to Mike, and told him to go to the proprietor and buy five cents worth of cakes. He did so, but Hacker recognized the note, as it had one corner torn off, and seized him. His companion pulled out a pistol and fired at Mr. Thacker, but the ball did not strike him. Mike also had a pistol in his pocket. The Justice discharged him on account of his minuteness.

—OLIVER LITTLEFIELD found a package, containing about $5 worth of South Side car tickets. A conductor saw him pick them up, and told him that one of his craft had lost them. Oliver told him where his shop was, and to tell the owner to call and he would give them up. The owner called, but Oliver said he had lost them. He was charged with larceny, and held in $300 bail for trial.

—THERE WERE ABOUT thirty individuals charged with being drunk. About ten paid their fines, and the Justice, after expressing himself as of the opinion that no man ought to live in this country who did not celebrate Monday, suspended the executions in the other cases.

—WILLIAM HENRY and John O'Brien, light fingered gents, were captured in the crowd on Lake street Monday afternoon, by Deputy Superintendent Sherman, while endeavoring to pick pockets. They were fined $100 each for vagrancy, and, of course, appealed.

—A NUMBER OF SALOON KEEPERS were fined $5 and $10 each for violating Section 8 of Chapter 24 of the City Ordinances, relating to concert saloons—the parties having music, singing, &c., without procuring a license.

—DANIEL SCRIBNER, a well-known loafer and pimp, was fined $100 for vagrancy; but, on promising to leave Chicago, the execution was suspended.

—JAMES MCCORMICK was fined $10 for blacking Henry Cole's right eye.

Before Justice Milliken.

WILLIAM MARSH, who was found drunk on Wabash avenue, with a coat and two caps, which he said he had picked up in the street, in his possession, had a further hearing and was discharged. He said he would take a pledge not to drink for a year, but went away without doing so.

—WILLIAM ROURKE went into a yard to respond to a call of nature, and some one threw a brick at him, which struck him on the shoulder. He threw the missile back and struck Andrew Swanson on the lip. For so doing he was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. He was discharged.

—CHARLES FIRIK attended bar for a man on South Clark street, but his habits becoming so dissolute he was discharged. Instead of reforming, he got drunk oftener and went to bed with his boots on. He was fined $5 for not taking them off when he retired.

—FRANK SLEVIN, the young man who imitates mocking and canary birds, pigs and other animals, by the aid of a peculiarly constructed instrument, was fined $5 for selling on the sidewalk.

—JAMES KONNICK, a boy, rapped on the lamp post as a signal for a policeman and when one approached he ran away. He was fined $4 for the joke.

—JAMES SULLIVAN was fined $5 for knocking the foreman of the shop, in which he had been employed, down and splitting his lip.

—THE CASE OF James Ball and Olive Logan, who are charged with living in an open state of adultery, was continued until Saturday next.

Before Justice Quinn.

MARY SCOTT stole a small tray from an Italian saloon on North Clark street, and was fined $10 for not taking a larger one.

—MARY FLINN was fined $10 for abusing her brother and using obscene language on the street.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, May 11:

Hickory st, 100 ft n e of Fuller st, s e f, 100x120 ft; May 10	$2,000
Armour st, 150 ft s of Hubbard st, e f, 25x118 4-10 ft; May 3	800
On court between Randolph and Lake sts, and 76⅞ ft w of Desplaines st, 20x12 7-10 ft; May 8	600
Julian st, 195½ ft w of Ridgeville road, s f, 24x100 ft; Feb. 16	300
West Nineteenth st, s e cor of Wood st, n f, 94 1-10x125 ft; April 27	650
Walnut st, 168 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 24x134½ ft; April 26	1,000
Walnut st, 116 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 72x134½ ft; April 26	3,000
Front st, 72 feet w of Grove st, s f, 24x100 ft; May 1	475
Cornelia st, 300 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x125 ft; May 1	700
West Indiana st, 150 ft w of Bickerdike st, s f, 25x128 ft; May 7	1,300
West Division st, 131 8-10 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 96x111 ft; April 20, 1868	580
Milwaukee av, 90 ft s e of Green st, n e f, 20 ft running to Green st, with buildings; March 20	5,000
West Madison st, bet Jefferson and Desplaines sts, n f, 20x120 ft, with buildings; May 1	6,000
Ridgeville road, 125 ft n of Clybourne av, w f, 25x100 ft; April 21	150
Larrabee st, [illegible] ft n of Asylum place, w f, 24x124 ft; April 7	1,440
Granger st, w of North Wells st, s f, 25x119 ft; Dec. 5, 1868	1,000
Orchard st, s of Centre st, w f, 22x120 ft; May 8	1,200
Sophia st, 175 ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 50x125 ft; April 20	3,650
North av, 74½ ft w of Halsted st, s f, 50x100 ft; May 4	2,500
Fremont st, 250 ft w of Sophia, w f, 75x125 ft; May 3	2,100
Huron st, 124 1-10 ft e of Kingsbury, s f, 24x100 ft; May 10	1,100
Elston road, 86½ ft n w of Redfield st, s w f, 50x110 ft; May 8	1,200
Blackhawk st, w of Larrabee, s f, 50x99¾ ft; May 8	1,650
Mohawk st, 50 ft s of Blackhawk, w f, 25x122 ft; May 10	625
Indiana av, 258 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, [illegible] 170 ft; April 14	12,500
Oak av, 350 ft e of Moonaway place, s f, 50x150 ft; April 1	450
Douglas place, [illegible] of Moonaway place, n f, [illegible]; April 26	1,350
Kankakee av, 150 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 50x150 ft; May 1	10,250
Michigan av, 100 ft s of Harmon court, e f, 40x180 ft; April 16	19,000
Wabash av, s w cor of Peck court, e f, 70x165½ ft; May 8	50,000
McGregor st, 25 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft; May 11	1,075
William st, 96 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 24x124 ft; March 25	700
Fourth st, 40 ft e of Morgan st, s f, 25 7-10x116 ft; May 8	1,600
Lumber st, opposite Union st, n f, 144 8-10x297 ft; April 22	24,000
Halsted st, 129 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x99 ft; April 1	1,000
Halsted st, 204 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x99 ft; April 26	700
Centre av, 25 ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 24x100 ft; April 7	2,200
Union place, 150 ft n e of Union st, n w f, 25x120 ft; May 11	500
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Lincoln av, 50 ft s e of Weston st, n e f, 25x120 ft; Oct. 1, 1867	400
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Adele av, 96 ft w of Hart st, s f, 24x125 ft; April 19	125
Adele av, 216 ft w of Hart st, s f, 24x120 ft; April 19	120
Adele av, 24 ft w of Hart st, s f, 24x125, and Egan av, 149 ft w of Hart st, n f, 25x125 ft; April 19	393
Lilly av, 224 ft w of Hart st, s f, 72x125 ft; April 19	270
Lot 15, Phillips' Subdivision, w part s w ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 14, s, 1 acre; April 21	400
Cottage Grove av, s w corner of Forty-fifth st, e f, 198x111 ft; March 27	7,000
WEST OF CITY LIMITS.	
Cossitt st, 192 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 24x125 4-10 ft; May 8	450
Cossitt st, 300 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 48x125 4-10 ft; April 19	1,100
Lots 39 and 40, Block 5, Cushing's [illegible]; Lots 3 and 4, Harding's sub, w ½ n e ¼, 11, 39, 13, [illegible]; Feb. 24	[illegible]
West Taylor st, w of Homan av, s f, [illegible], with other lots; May 8	[illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 11.

The New York *Evening Post* advances four elementary propositions on finance which, we believe, will be concurred in by almost every one who has thought much of the subject. It says:

"It will be observed that opinion among the financial writers of the country, for many months past, has been steadily advancing in the direction of these propositions:

"1. The depreciation of the currency is measured by the average inflation of prices, and not by the price of gold.

"2. The price of gold is, and has for several years, been artificially depressed by a variety of local causes; the whole financial policy of the government, the large revenues which strengthen its credit, and the disuse of gold as currency lessening the demand for it, being the principal ones.

"3. These causes which, under the common laws of trade, would have been defeated by the export of coin, have been sustained and aided by the export of United States bonds, in payment of international balances.

"4. Gold being depressed far below the general level of prices, the products of foreign lands find their best market in this country, and imports are stimulated to excess."

On the strength of these propositions the *Post* proceeds to argue that the Secretary should not establish a sinking fund nor purchase bonds in the market, because it will aid to keep the price of gold depressed below its natural level, and encourage the export of bonds to Europe.

It has always been upon the truth in the second one of the foregoing propositions that we have opposed the selling of the gold in the Treasury on the plan pursued by the former Secretary of the Treasury. His only idea seemed to be to keep the price of gold artificially depressed, and with that view he sold gold for currency whenever the price began to advance. The gold in the Treasury represents the power of the government to manage its debt and sustain its credit, and the dissipating of this to no other end than merely to keep the price down, which was of no advantage to the government, as it neither enhanced its credit nor made any permanent reduction of its debt, but only wasted its resources in producing for it a temporary state of fictitious prosperity that soon disappeared, and resulted in nothing. If it were not for the loss in the interest on the gold in the Treasury, there would be no excuse for parting with it for any purpose but the payment of the annual obligations for interest on the debt, for just as the gold in the Treasury increases, the reserved power of the government to control and pay its debt not only increases but, what is of more importance, becomes more apparent to the world. There are symptoms of a change in the popular idea in this respect, and it will be surprising if it should not soon come to be considered that a small gold balance in the Treasury—unless there is something like purchased bonds to show for it—would be far greater reason for an advance in its price than a scarcity of cash gold in the market. An instance which seems to warrant this view was the continued advance of gold in spite of the late sales by the Treasury. Indeed, the sales seemed to aid the advance, which had originated in other causes, and which the sales were intended to counteract on the old plan of Mr. McCulloch. The first notions encouraged by the government, and adopted by the people after the suspension of specie payments, all pointed in the direction of rendering gold as useless as possible. Instead of money it was made a commodity, of which there was always a supply disproportionately large for the uses to which it could be applied. Now that it is, in consequence of the late decision of the Supreme Court, beginning to come into use again, there is an increasing demand for it, but one which need not necessarily increase its price in greenbacks, unless the general purchasing power of greenbacks should remain stationary; in other words, unless the credit of the government should not improve. If the credit of the government does improve, if bonds continue to advance in Europe, and greenbacks consequently advance in purchasing value here, the increased demand for gold as circulation will make no increase in its price; but if the government credit remains stationary the increasing demand for gold would increase its price in greenbacks until it was equal to the inflation of greenback prices of commodities in general. The objections to selling gold in the old way, and accomplishing nothing by it, at least nothing permanent, cannot, however, be applied to the formation of a sinking fund for the purchase with gold of a certain percentage of the debt each year. The object of accumulating gold at all is to pay the interest on the debt, and show the ability and disposition to pay the principal. The establishment of the sinking fund and the purchase of bonds to be held without cancelling, ought not to interfere with the accomplishments of these objects; on the contrary the purchase of bonds cancels that much obligation as far as the public are concerned, and makes that much less necessity on the part of the government to have a gold to pay with.

A more active demand for money is reported at most of the banks to-day as coming from nearly all departments of trade. The supply of funds, however, is still ample, and the banks are not only supplying all of their regular customers freely, but some of them are taking outside paper. The banks most intimately connected with the grain trade are experiencing a lighter demand from their customers than others.

Some considerable amounts of currency have been sent out to various parts of the wheat-raising districts during the past ten days to such points as Lansing, McGregor and Winona. But little wheat is coming in, however, from those quarters, and it is assumed by some that the grain which the currency sent out from here pays at those points is going down the river.

Exchange was lower to-day, having been sold freely between banks at par. There is considerable more exchange on the market, though it is not owing to any particular increase of grain shipments, but more to receipts of exchange from the West. Bankers continue to sell to customers at the counter, and to remit for country banks at 1-10 premium, and to take at par for straight sight exchange and 1-10 off for grain bills:

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver, in this market, this afternoon, were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	119¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	119¾	119
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	114¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—new issue	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	117	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	117	117¾
U. S. 10-40s—large	107	108¾
Cook County 7s	95@98¼	
Chicago city 7s (municipal)	97	
Chicago city 7s (water and sewerage)	98	
American gold	138	
Silver	127	

Below are the closing rates for government bonds in New York for the last four days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Sixes of 1881	118¾	119	119¾	119¾
5-20s, 1862	119¾	118¾	119¾	119
5-20s, 1864	113¾	114	115¾	115¾
5-20s, 1865 (old)	114¾	115	116	116
5-20s, 1865 (new)	115¾	116¼	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1867	115¾	116¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1868	115¾	116¾	117¾	117¾
10-40s, large	107¾	108¼	108¾	108¾

The lowest and highest quotations for gold since April 1st were: 131⅜ on April 3, and 139¾ on May 7. The range in New York to-day was:

10:30 a. m.	138	12:00 m.	138¾
10:45 a. m.	138	1:30 p. m.	138⅜
11:00 a. m.	138	3:10 p. m.	138⅜
11:15 a. m.	138	3:15 p. m.	138⅜
11:30 a. m.	138¼	4:20 p. m.	138⅜
11:45 a. m.	138¼		

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Stock Exchange and Open Board are now consolidated, and the prospect favors the consolidation of the Gold Exchange with the organization, the members having voted, by a large majority, to appoint a Committee of Conference. It is understood that there will be two calls of speculative stocks in the Long Room, commencing to-morrow.

Transactions there to-day were not officially recorded.

The money market was easy at 7 per cent on call, with exceptions at 6. The supply is in excess of the wants of brokers. Prime discounts at 7@9 per cent.

Sterling quiet and steady at 109@109½ for prime bankers', and 108¾ for good bills. Prime sight, 110.

Gold active and excited during the day, with a marked advance on Washington telegrams that Mr. Boutwell don't intend to cancel the bonds purchased, rumors of Cuban successes, and that bonds were down to 77[illegible] in London. The price opened at 137⅞, advanced to 138⅝, and closed at 138⅜. Rates for carrying, [illegible] per cent. Clearances $[illegible]. The Cambria took $112,000. The Westphalia brought $[illegible], and the Havana steamer $[illegible].

Governments opened firm, but the advance in gold occasioned a heaviness and fell off ¼ per cent. This brought in buyers, who took all the bonds offered, and there was a recovery from the lowest point, the market closing firm. The fact that the Assistant Treasurer will, to-morrow, receive proposals for a million of bonds, had a favorable effect.

Coupons, '81	[illegible]	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	[illegible]	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	[illegible]	Pacific	[illegible]
Coupons, new	[illegible]		

State bonds firm.

Missouris	[illegible]	New N Carolinas	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	[illegible]	Old Virginias	[illegible]
New Tennessees	[illegible]	La. levee sixes	[illegible]

The stock market was strong during the morning, with larger transactions in Northwestern, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, and New York Central. Northwestern common sold as high as 86¾, and preferred 103¾; Michigan Southern, 107¾; Rock Island, 138¾; New York Central, 162¾, and Fort Wayne, 158. The market in the afternoon was lower, particularly on New York Central and Hudson; also on Western shares. Wabash and Mariposa were exceptions and advanced. The market finally closed strong. Rumor says that all doubt about the new dividend of 5 per cent is removed, and that the company have secured advantageous arrangements with the Pacific Road; also that Vanderbilt's party are negotiating for the use of the road for through connections with the Pacific.

5:30 PRICES.

Cumberland	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
Wells Ex.	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
American Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul, pfd	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Merchants' Ex.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Mariposa, pfd	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	N. W. pfd	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	C. C. & I. C.	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	St. Joseph pfd	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]
Terre Haute	[illegible]		

Mining shares dull.

Coppers at Boston:

Copper Falls	[illegible]	Hancock	4¾
Franklin	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Hecla	[illegible]		

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,147,000; payments, $[illegible]; balance, $[illegible].

Disbursements of coin interest, $[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 11.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	9,500	7,236
Wheat, bu	19,914	41,305
Corn, bu	49,793	100,185
Oats, bu	25,116	34,467
Rye, bu	1,150	1,420
Barley, bu	1,150	25
Grass seed, lbs	2,140	9,970
Cured meats, lbs	201,050	10,340
Pork, brls	24	7
Tallow, lbs	3,850	3,245
Butter, lbs	5,474	4,317
Dressed hogs, No		1
Live hogs, No	1,325	1,383
Cattle, No	2,149	391
Hides, lbs	49,907	91,725
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	
Wool, lbs	1,150	
Lumber, m	2,247	4,220
Shingles, m	1,170	2,731
Lath, m	[illegible]	3,370
Salt, brls	[illegible]	2,880

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	11,411	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts to-morrow are 75 cars wheat; [illegible] do; 49 cars and 4,300 bu oats; 3 cars rye, and 1 car barley. Total, 130,000.

There was a rather light attendance on 'Change to-day, and a quiet set of markets, though the grain markets were firmer all round with but a moderate demand for shipment, and the advance in prices due chiefly to the rise in the gold quotation. All closed rather firm.

Lake freights were dull, the transactions being limited to three charters, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo, by sail and propeller. We note, however, a continued activity in rail freights, the different Eastern roads having about all the business in this direction that they can conveniently accommodate. Such a circumstance has never been known before at this time of the year. Flour, especially, is moving East quite freely, and without handling in Chicago.

Highwines were more active, on a wider range of prices, owing to a difference in brands. Sales were made of 50 brls at 91c; 50 brls at 90½c; 50 brls at 90c, and 50 brls at 89c. Total, 200 brls. The market closed nominal at 90@90½c.

Provisions were steady and quiet at the prices which have ruled for a week past, through with a feeling of increasing firmness, as stocks are tightening up under a fair jobbing demand, and some articles, as lard and shoulders, are already quoted "scarce." In pork we note sales of 750 brls mess at $31.00; 25 brls rumps at $26.00; and 100 brls extra prime at $25.00. Lard was inactive, but 17¾c was refused in one instance for 200 tcs, though 17½c was named by some as the best bid. F. P. & Co.'s caddy lard was quoted at 20@20½c. 40,000 lbs dry salted shoulders were sold at 11¾c, and that price was refused for another lot, said to be extra heavy. Tallow was inactive. Grease steady, with sales of 100 tcs white at 11¼c. The market closed at $31.00 for pork; 17¾c for lard; 11¾c for shoulders; 14@14½c for rough sides; 15¾@15¾c for short ribs, and 15½c for good brands of sweet pickled hams.

The dulness and inactivity which has characterized the market for flour during the past few months show no signs of abatement. Trade continues languid, and as the stocks are gradually accumulating the feeling manifested is by no means one of firmness, and in some instances quotations are "shaded" in order to induce buyers to take hold. The attendance to-day was only a fair one, and buyers were confining their purchases to a few choice lots of spring extras. Several purchasers on the market to-day merely put in appearance for the purpose of looking around. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—40 brls not named at $6.60; 100 brls, brands given, on p. t. Spring Extras—100 brls "Vermillion" at $4.80; 100 brls "Glenwood" at $5.50; 700 brls, brands given, on p. t.; 100 brls not named at $5.12½; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 50 brls do at $5.62½; 300 brls do at $5.50; 200 brls do at $5.12½; 200 brls do at $5.10; 100 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.87½. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $4.25; 45 brls do at $4.10; 100 brls do at $4.00. Unsound White Winter Extras—40 brls not named at $4.00. Total sales, 2,435 brls. The following were the closing prices:

White winter extras—choice	[illegible]
White winter extras—fair to good	[illegible]
Red winter extras	[illegible]
Spring extras—good to choice	[illegible]
Spring extras—fair to good	[illegible]
Spring extras—low grade	[illegible]
Spring superfine	[illegible]
Winter superfine	[illegible]
Rye flour	[illegible]
Bran, per ton	[illegible]
Middlings, per ton	[illegible]

Wheat was better, but quiet, the principal inquiry being for car lots, which, however, only commanded about ½c premium over seller the month, in place of the extravagant margin of 2½c, which ruled for several days past through the pressure for spot wheat to fill called options. The shippers were not extensively in the market, except for No. 1, and hence the aggregate of sales was light, while seller May (the only option), was more quiet, in the absence of a speculative desire to invest. The improvement in prices was mainly due to the more encouraging news from New York, which, again, was more influenced by the price of gold than by any other cause; and there was much less of a disposition to sell than yesterday. Most of the purchases for shipment are going by railroad. On the Open Board the market was quiet at $1.11½@1.12¼ seller the month. On 'Change it opened quiet, but firm at $1.12¼ for spot No. 2 spring, being about 1¼c better than at the close yesterday, and ruled steady at that price through the morning hour, then improved a ½c, but soon fell back, and closed much firmer, with buyers at $1.12¾. Sales were made of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18; 2,800 bu do at $1.17¼; 500 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.16½; 400 bu do at $1.16; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12¾; 19,800 bu do at $1.12; 5,000 bu do at $1.12¾; 21,600 bu do at $1.12¼; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 400 bu do at $1.07; 800 bu no grade at 98c; 600 bu by sample at $1.15. Total, 71,600 bu. Rejected was nominal at 95@96c. Seller May sold at $1.12@1.12¾; seller May and June at $1.11@1.11¾. The market has exhibited a good degree of improvement in prices during the past week, but eased off within the past two days.

Corn was slow of sale, the New York advices making buyers wary, while holders were yet firm, in anticipation of a rise after the effect of the recent voluminous receipts has exhausted itself. There were a few shippers in the market, but principally for rejected—canal receipts of which sold in liberal quantity. Nos. 1 and 2 were, however, moderately active in options. New was especially dull—almost unsalable. On the Open Board the market was quiet at 54c, seller the month, on No. 2, and 58c for No. 1. On 'Change it opened strong and buoyant, with buyers of No. 1 at 59c—the closing price of yesterday—but little better than nominal till noon, though ½c more was paid for one or two lots in preferred houses. After the receipt of New York advices the market declined, but closed firmer at 59½@59¾c for No. 1, and 55½c for No. 2. Sales were made of 16,200 bu No. 1 at 59¾c; 10,000 bu do at 59½c; 25,000 bu do at 59c; 9,800 bu No. 2 at 55½c; 400 bu do at 55¼c; 1,600 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 54½c; 5,500 bu do at 60c afloat; 5,500 bu do white at 57½c afloat; 3,800 bu canal No. 2 in store at 57½c; 800 bu rejected at 51c; 400 bu do at 50½c; 2,000 bu do at 50½c; 3,200 bu do at 52c; 6,400 bu do at 49c; 5,500 bu (choice) do at 55½c afloat; 22,000 bu do at 54c afloat; 22,000 bu do at 51½c afloat; 5,500 bu do at 53c afloat; 5,000 bu new at 52c; 800 bu do (city) at 36c; 400 bu no grade at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 46c; 300 bu ear at 55c. Total, 148,700 bu. No. 1 sold at 59@59½c, seller the month; 59¾@60¾c, buyer the month; and 57¼@58c, seller June. No. 2 sold at 54¾@54¾c seller the month; 54¾@54½c, seller last half; 55¾@54¾c, seller June; and at 55c, buyer the month. The market has been drooping for five days past, and closes nearly at the inside range of the week.

Oats were moderately active, and a shade firmer, under a fair inquiry for shipment, though that being soon satisfied the activity was not retained through the session. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened quiet and unchanged, with buyers at 61c, sales being effected towards noon at 61¼c. The market then declined to opening quotations, and closed easier at 61@61¼c. Sales were made of 26,200 bu at 61¼c; 19,000 bu at 61¼c; 37,400 bu at 61c; 5,000 bu afloat at 62c; 400 bu by sample at 64c; 800 bu rejected at 59c; 1,200 bu do at 58½c; 400 bu do at 58½c. Total, 91,000 bu. Seller the month sold at 60¾@61¼c; buyer last half at 61c; and buyer the month at 60@60½c. The market has been strong at 62c during the past week, but has been easier for four days past. A fair amount has been taken for shipment at the decline. We note the purchase of 90,000 bu on Monday for this purpose, not reported in our issue of the next date. Though the receipts are fair, the amount in store is rapidly thinning down.

Rye was more active and steady at yesterday's prices, with a fair inquiry, though No. 2 was a shade weaker, being in greater supply, and the market closed at the range of prices paid. Sales were made of 400 bu No. 1 at $1.16½; 800 bu do at $1.16; 1,200 bu do at $1.15½; 2,000 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu No. 2 at $1.14; 1,200 bu do at $1.13½; 400 bu do at $1.13; 400 bu do at $1.12½. Total, 6,800 bu.

Barley was little better than nominal, but firm. The only sales reported were of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.68, and 20 bags by sample at $1.75. The stock on hand is very light.

Seeds were again dull, but prices ruled steady and unchanged. We note sales of timothy at $2.40, flax at $2.25, and Hungarian at $1.10. The supply is equal to all requirements of the trade.

The following were the daily sales of flour, wheat, corn and oats during the past week:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Wednesday	3,100	108,600	173,900	168,600
Thursday	2,986	88,400	176,800	105,400
Friday	3,497	193,400	150,800	70,700
Saturday	2,305	58,800	89,400	54,600
Monday	3,858	109,000	129,800	82,200
Tuesday	2,453	71,600	148,700	91,000
Total	18,844	630,800	869,000	572,900
Do. last week	17,247	908,400	1,079,600	800,700

The following were the closing prices:

	May 11, '69.	May 4, '69.
Flour, sp. ex.	$4.87½@6.00	$4.75 @ 6.50
Wheat, No. 2	1.12¾	1.12½
Corn, No. 1	59½@ 59¾	63
Corn, No. 2	55½	59½
Oats, No. 2	61 @ 61¼	61
Rye, No. 1	1.16½@1.16	1.16 @ 1.17
Barley, No. 2	1.65 @1.68	1.55 @ 1.60
Highwines	90 @ 90½	90
Pork	31.00	30.75
Lard	17¾	17¾
Shoulders	11¾	11¾
Short ribs	15¾	15¾
S. P. hams	15½	15½

In reviewing the market for dry goods there are few new features to note. Business, generally speaking, was only of a fair character, yet prices remain firm and nominally the same as at the date of our last weekly review. The stocks are ample, in every respect. The inquiry for carpetings was meagre, and prices ruled firm and unaltered.

The market for groceries exhibited a moderate amount of life, in fact—trade was all that could be desired for this season, and, save a slight fluctuation in the price of sugars, no change in quotations transpired.

The market for lumber last week was moderately active, and dealers were readily realizing quotations current seven days ago. The stocks are gradually improving.

Dealers in metals and tinners' stock report a fair trade, and in consequence of the advance in gold prices of tin appreciated 50c. Other articles were steady at former prices.

Nails continue in urgent inquiry at $4.85 rates.

No change worthy of special mention occurred in the iron and steel market. The movement was a fair one, and full prices were obtained.

Wool was in light request, but was held firmly at prices current towards the close of last week.

The butter market remains in much the same dull, unsettled and unsatisfactory condition as noted in our reports from day to day for the past fortnight. The lower prices prevailing have induced a slightly increased consumptive demand, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the largely increased supply, and the market has still a downward look. Strictly choice butter is scarce, and the few packages offered have been taken up at 27@30c, with, however, but very few sales at the outside quotation. Fair to good grades may be quoted at 20@25c, and common at 16@21c.

There has been but a limited movement in the market for cheese during the past week, and as the new make is now being placed an easier feeling obtains, and prices are fully 1c lower, with a further decline in prospect. We quote New York factory, old, at 17@18c; do, new, at 17@18c, and Illinois factory and Western Reserve at 16@17c.

The price of anthracite coal has been dropped $1.00, and that of bituminous $1.50 per ton during the week, and the feeling is easy at the reduction. The yard prices now are $[illegible] for Lehigh, $12.00 for Lackawanna, Scranton and Pittston, and $9.00 for Erie and Briar Hill.

The fish market has ruled active throughout the week, and, with the exception of trout, as descriptions have been firmly held. The stocks of mackerel, cod and whitefish are much reduced, and full prices are invariably demanded. Trout are plenty, and are neglected at $4.75@5.00 per ½-brl—a reduction of 25c from the prices current one week ago.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, May 11.

Flour firmer, fair demand [illegible]. Wheat [illegible] at $1.48 [illegible]. Corn lower and heavier at [illegible]. Oats lower at [illegible]. Pork quiet at $31.00. Lard dull. Whiskey nominal. Gold, 138¼.

OSWEGO.

Flour steady, fair export demand. Wheat firm, fair demand. Corn heavy, steady. Oats dull, railroad lots 81@82c afloat. Rye strong. Pork nominal.

BUFFALO, May 11.

Wheat quiet, offered at $1.34. Corn dull at 68@69c. Oats inactive, asking 73c. Receipts—Wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 72,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu. Freights, 11½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.

Wheat firm; moderate demand; No. 1 spring at $1.16½; No. 2 do at $1.11¾. Receipts—35,000 bu. Shipments—42,000 bu. Freights unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—11:15 A. M.

Flour, 21s 3d. Red wheat, 9s 3d; white do, 9s 4d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 101s. Lard, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL—1:30 P. M.

Red wheat, 9s 2d. Corn, 26s 9d. Lard, 66s. Rest unchanged.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was a comparatively light movement in the wheat market, but prices were without essential change, No. 2 spring closing at $1.12¾ for seller May. Corn was held at the closing figures on 'Change. Oats were unmentioned. At the evening session business was quiet, No. 2 spring wheat closing firm at $1.12¾ seller this month. There was no movement in lake freights or provisions.

Live hogs were in moderate demand, and prices were easier. Sales embrace some 4,400 head, at a range of $8.50@9.55 for common to strictly choice. Beef cattle were in fair demand and comparatively steady at last week's closing prices. About 2,000 head were sold during the day at and within the range of $[illegible].

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 11.

Throughout the week under review the market for dry goods was only fairly active, and comparatively [illegible] upon trade, and [illegible] Concerning the market at Boston, the *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday says:

"The market for dry goods rules quiet, and is very slow to respond to that improved tone and buoyancy developed in some other branches of trade by an easier money market and upward range of gold. There is no enthusiasm or spirit among buyers, who are evidently either deplorably short of funds, or firmly convinced that prices are bound to go lower, and that nothing is to be lost by waiting. The former solution of the problem is probably the correct one, since prices of all descriptions of dry goods are certainly low enough to suit the most fastidious and exacting.

"The trouble is that dry goods move slowly into consumption, for the reason that the enforced economy of the masses is brought to bear, in a special manner, upon this class of commodities, many of which stand in the category of non-essentials or luxuries. They would not move off any faster even if prices should go lower; though they might possibly do so if prices should take an upward start.

"But the relations of supply and demand are such that there is no excuse or pretext for putting up prices, unless sellers fall back upon the theory of a disproportionate cost of production, which is one that buyers are either so stupid or obstinate as never to understand. Hence the only thing for manufacturers and dealers to do—this year, at least—is to let consumers have as many goods as they want and are able to pay for, at about their own prices, and to wait patiently until they get ready to take them.

"Our jobbing houses are having a fair order trade, mostly from the country; and their stocks of seasonable goods, which were quite full at the start, are now much reduced and broken. They manage to 'scrub along,' however, by piecing out assortments, and have not yet duplicated their early purchases to any extent.

"But with the continuance of a fair seasonable average of business [illegible] as they have had during the last month, they will soon be obliged to have recourse to first hands. But very few Western buyers have made their appearance in this market, and those which have arrived in New York are reported to be very meagre timid operators.

"Cotton goods are without quotable change, and the demand for all styles is very moderate for the season. Standard brown sheetings are dull, and the well-known brands are selling in small lots to the trade at [illegible]. [illegible] brown goods are quiet, but some of the choice makes are sold well up."

We quote:

PRINTS.			
Merrimac D	13½	American	13
Merrimac W	15	Garner & Co	12½
Cocheco	13	Oriental	12
Pacific	13½	Mourning	12
Garner's	13	Allen's	12
Sprague's	13½	James Sanders'	12
Dunnell's	13	Gloucester	12
Manchester	13	W. W. Freeman & Co	10
Lowell	10	Union	9½
Arnold's	10	Wamsutta	9
Lancaster	11	Columbia	9
Richmond	13	Hartford	11
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	16	Glasgow	16
Lancaster	17	Roanoke	13½
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.			
N. Y. Mills 4-4	23	Red Bank 7-8	11
Wamsutta 4-4	22	Red Bank 4-4	11
Bates 4-4	18	Lonsdale	19
White Rock 4-4	17	Wambeck	16
Hill's 4-4	17½	J. & W. Slater 4-4	11
Hill's 7-8	16	Canoe 3-4	9
Masonville 4-4	18	Slaterville 7-8	13½
Bay Mills 4-4	18	Hebron Mills	14½
Androscoggin 4-4	18½	Blackstone A A	15
Langdon 7-8	14	Ballou & Son 4-4	14½
Langdon 4-4	15½	Ballou & Son 7-8	13½
PAPER CAMBRICS.			
Lonsdale	12½	English	11
Cambric	10		
DENIMS.			
Columbia	30	Connecticut	15
Amoskeag	30	Washington	17
York	30	Milford Improved	23½
Manchester	22	Blue Hill	15
Oxford	21	Corn City	16
Union	18½	Pawnee	15
Haymaker's	19		
CANTON FLANNELS.			
Hamilton Stout	20	Thorndyke	20
Ellerton T	19	Naumkeag Bleached	20
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	21 @22	Whittenden C	15
York	21½	" A	[illegible]
American	14 @15	Uncasville	[illegible]
Falls Standard	15 @16	Thorndyke	[illegible]
Shetucket	13 @14½	" B	[illegible]
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Banner	15	American A	13½
Lawrence C	15	Atlantic Mills	15½
Starks 4-4	15	Great Falls M	13
Appleton 4-4	14½	" S	[illegible]
Medford 4-4	14½	Indian Orchard A	14½
Nashua	[illegible]	" C	[illegible]
Indian Head 4-4	15½	" B B	[illegible]
Cabot A 4-4	14½	" W	[illegible]
Atlantic A 4-4	15½	" L	10½
Amoskeag 4-4	15½	Boot Mill H	11½
Salmon Falls 4-4	15½	" O	[illegible]
Agawam F 4-4	13½	" S	[illegible]
Appleton D 4-4	15	Western World	[illegible]
Illinois A 4-4	15	Ark-wright	[illegible]
Swift River 4-4	13½	Portsmouth P	[illegible]
Pepperell E	[illegible]	Napoleon	[illegible]
" R	[illegible]	Quaker	[illegible]
" N	14	Juniata	[illegible]
" O	[illegible]	Pittsburgh Family	13½
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	15½	Indian Orchard Imp'd	14
Laconia	15½	Androscoggin	14
Bates	15	Pepperell	15½
Naumkeag Satteen	17½	Washington Satteen	16½
TICKING.			
Amoskeag A C A	35	Hamilton, regular	25
" A	30	" D	22½
" B	26	Pemberton E	15
" C	25	" X	20
" D	20	Swift River	18
York 30-inch	30	Star Mills 32-inch	30
York 32-inch	35	" 36-inch	37
Albany	11		
BROWN DRILLS.			
Boot	17	Beukington	17
Laconia	17	Pepperell	17
DELAINES.			
Manchester, new	17@20	Hamilton	17 @20
Pacific, new	17@20	All Wool	[illegible]
BALMORAL SKIRTS.			
Fairview	90	Wilcox rival	$1.50
Gilbert's	2.00	Raleigh	1.50
Peerless	2.00	Bruner	1.50
Pontoosuc	2.00@2.50	Schofield	1.50
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coats'	90	White Skein	60
Clark's	90	Colored	75
Hadley & Co.'s	90	Willimantic	87½
Stafford	60	Merrick's	90
Green & Daniels	60	Glasgow, soft finish	60
CASSIMERES.			
Farmers' & Merch's	35	Everett L	37½
Wabash	35	Everett O	35
COTTON YARNS, ETC.			
Eagle	42½	Eastern	40
Hope	45	Carpet Warp	42½@47
Franklin	45	Candlewick	42½@47½
York	45	Chicago Batts	[illegible]
Southern	41½	Western	[illegible]
CARPETS.			
Lowell, 3-ply	1.62	Superfine	[illegible]
" super	1.37½	Crossley's Patent	[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Business is moderately active with a few of the leading jobbing houses, and there is no change of importance in prices of staple cotton goods except Lawrence J, 48-inch. Brown is selling at 14½c. Methuen ticks at 27½c, and Willow Brook No. 1 ticks at 27½c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 11.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday	2,149	1,325	844
Tuesday	3,073	5,536	1,536
Total	[illegible]	6,891	2,380

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	414	1,300	[illegible]
By Burlington & Quincy Road	1,396	2,340	[illegible]
By St. Louis & Alton Road	[illegible]	738	[illegible]
By Northwestern Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock Island Road	615	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Michigan Southern Road	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,073	5,536	1,536

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,622	1,346	416
Tuesday (no returns)			
Total	1,622	1,346	416

Sales to-day at the different Scale Houses were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
At the Illinois Central Scale	[illegible]	1,473	[illegible]
At the C. & B. Scale	784	1,800	[illegible]
At the Alton Scale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At the Northwestern Scale	[illegible]	450	[illegible]
Total	1,976	4,463	1,380

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts yesterday and to-day aggregate 5,122 head, a large supply for this early in the week, but the major portion of yesterday's arrivals were reloaded and forwarded East in first hands, so that the actual supply on sale to-day did not exceed 2,500 head. The quality of the offerings was excellent, and, with a liberal attendance of buyers, trade opened with considerable spirit and ruled reasonably active up to about 2 o'clock, at substantially the prices current on the closing days of last week, but subsequently, in consequence of the unfavorable tenor of advices received from the market below, and the disagreeable character of the weather for out-door operations, there was a marked falling off in the demand and, as a result, an easier feeling obtained. There was no general decline in prices, but on the part of holders of common and medium grades, there was, toward the close, a pretty general disposition to concede, when, by so doing, sales could be affected. Two thousand head changed hands during the day, at prices ranging at $7.00@7.35 for good to choice smooth steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, and at $7.50@7.75 for extra graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and over; $6.00@6.75 for fair to good shipping beeves, and at $4.50@5.75 for common to good butchers' stock and common to good stockers, with a few sales at $3.50@4.25 for inferior to common mixed lots, such as poor cows, scallawag steers, stags, bulls and light thin heifers. The highest price realized was $7.75, for 15 head extra graded steers, averaging 1,508 lbs; sold by Gregory, Strader & Co. Several droves were forwarded in first hands, so that the number remaining in the yards unsold will barely reach 1,200 head. The market closed quiet and comparatively steady at the annexed quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$7.50 @7.75
Choice Beeves—Fine fat, well-formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	7.00 @7.35
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely formed steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	6.50 @6.75
Fair Graded—Fair steers, in fair flesh, and averaging 1,000 to 1,300 lbs	5.75 @6.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows of city slaughter, and averaging 1,000 lbs	4.75 @5.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, and averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	4.25 @5.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.50 @4.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible] choice shipping steers	1,380	$7.35
[illegible] good smooth second-class steers	[illegible]	7.12½
[illegible] good smooth steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] smooth fat steers	1,211	7.00
[illegible] good shipping steers	[illegible]	6.75
[illegible] extra graded steers	[illegible]	7.75
[illegible] extra graded steers	1,430	7.50
[illegible] good second-class steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] choice shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] good smooth steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] same class	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] smooth fleshy steers	[illegible]	6.37½
[illegible] good shipping steers	1,157	6.60
[illegible] same description	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] fair, thinnish steers	1,024	6.00
[illegible] same description	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] good smooth steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] smooth fat shipping steers	1,154	7.12½
[illegible] good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] fair thinnish steers	1,073	[illegible]
[illegible] good smooth steers	1,067	6.75
[illegible] smooth fleshy steers	[illegible]	6.50
[illegible] good shipping steers	1,160	6.62½
[illegible] good stock steers	[illegible]	5.75
[illegible] good cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] good cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] fair steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] good second-class steers	1,175	7.12½

HOGS—There was a quiet feeling in the market for this class of stock, and prices, while perhaps not quotably lower, favored buyers throughout. The supply was not so large as to cause alarm, but the condition of the Eastern markets was such that shippers were a little shy about taking hold, and sales were effected, not without taking a good deal of badgering. During the day some 4,400 changed hands, at prices ranging at $8.50@9.00 for common to medium, and at $9.25@9.55 for fair to strictly choice grades. The market closed quiet at the above quotations. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—There was a good demand for sheep, and the market was firmer and 25c higher on good to choice grades. Sales were reported at [illegible] for common to extra.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles and lath during the past week [illegible]:

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—The receipts by lake last week were moderately large and equal to all requirements of the demand. Prices, however, were rather unsettled, and toward the close there was a disposition evinced to "shade"—the decline since the opening of the month being about [illegible] to 1,000 feet on all grades. Yesterday and to-day business ruled dull, owing to the unfavorable direction of the wind. Sales since our last include the following:

Cargo of [illegible], from Sturgeon Bay, [illegible] m ft at $10 for strips and $11 for mixed; sold by C. Fleming & Co.

Cargo of schr St. Joe, from Manistee, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $11; sold by J. M. Loomis.

Cargo of schr Margaret Dall, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $11, timber at $12; sold by J. M. Loomis.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was fully up to the expectation of dealers, and prices ruled firm at the following range:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	[illegible]
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear wide	[illegible]
Common flooring (dressed)	[illegible]
Common flooring, wide (dressed)	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, select, 13-inch and upwards	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards, joist, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Dry common boards and fencing	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round, 4 to 10-inch	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A, ꟷ m	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved shingles, A, or star	[illegible]
Shaved shingles, No. 1	[illegible]

ON TRACK.

In consequence of an increased inquiry, prices were firmer, sales of "A" sawed being made at $[illegible] straight. We quote:

A or star sawed	[illegible]
No. 1, sawed	[illegible]

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.
Length—Sixteen inches.
Band—Twenty inches.
$2.00 per car load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 11.

Sales of grain, flour and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges for storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—Received, 5,474 lbs; shipped none. Dullness and depression are still the predominant features of this market. There is no speculative movement, and but a limited inquiry for shipments, and having to depend almost wholly upon the local trade for the absorption of the liberal and steadily increasing supply, holders of any other than choice grades are bothered to realize even at the present low range of prices. Strictly choice butter, as is generally the case at this season of the year, is scarce, and the little of this description offering finds buyers at [illegible]. The following are the prices current: [illegible]

BAGGING—The market for goods coming under this head remains in substantially the same condition as noted in our last weekly review. There is little or no demand aside from supplying current necessities, which, at this season of the year, are somewhat limited, and, with full stocks on hand, an easy feeling continues to prevail. No actual decline has taken place, but round lots may be obtained at a concession of [illegible] from the following quotations: Stark A, [illegible]; Amoskeag [illegible]; Lewiston A, [illegible]; Ludlow A, [illegible]; Fort Pitt, [illegible]; Ontario, [illegible]; Great Falls, [illegible]; American A, [illegible]; Androscoggin, [illegible]; Union A, [illegible]; gunnies, [illegible]; burlaps, [illegible]; wool sacks, [illegible].

BROOM CORN—Received, none; shipped, none. The demand was meagre during the week, but prices were steady. We quote common to choice hurl at a range of [illegible] per ton. The supply is light.

BEANS—Were in light demand at former prices—[illegible] for common to choice offerings.

BRAN—Sales of [illegible] tons at $[illegible] o. t.

SHORTS—Sales of [illegible] tons at $[illegible] o. t.

CHEESE—A decidedly easier feeling has been developed in the market for this article since the date of our last weekly review. The new make is now coming forward with considerable freedom, and as the demand—in anticipation of lower prices—has been of a very limited character, quotations have been dropped [illegible] all around, and the inclination is to a still lower range. The following are the prices current: New York factory, old, [illegible]; do new, [illegible]; Illinois factory, [illegible]; Western Reserve, [illegible].

COAL—The coal market is still in an unsettled condition. The receipts have not been so liberal as was generally expected, but have been sufficient to send prices down $1.00 on Anthracite, and $1.50 on Bituminous coals. Lehigh now offering at $[illegible]; Lackawanna, Scranton and Pittston at $12.00, and Erie and Brier Hill at $9.00. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $[illegible]; Lehigh, lump, $[illegible]; Lackawanna, Scranton and Pittston, $12.00; [illegible]; Erie and Brier Hill, $9.00; Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Willow Bank, $[illegible]; Illinois coal, $[illegible], according to quality.

COFFEE—During last week a moderately active business transpired in this department, and prices ruled firm as follows: Java, [illegible]; O. G. Java, [illegible]; roasting, [illegible]; common Rio, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible].

CANDLES—There was a comparatively light demand last week, and in some instances prices were shaded in order to effect sales: Kirk's vaxine, [illegible]; tallow, ꟷ lb (stearine), [illegible]; tallow ꟷ lb, [illegible]; stearine, ꟷ lb (Schneider), [illegible]; Barrett's stearine light, [illegible].

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade was less active, but quotations were nominally unchanged:

[illegible]

EGGS—Were in fair request to-day at [illegible] per doz, and these have been the ruling figures during the week.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fairly active trade was generally reported in this department during the week under review, and a firm tone has pervaded the market for nearly all descriptions. Oranges and lemons, under an active demand and a short supply, have advanced 50c ꟷ box, and have a further advancing tendency. Green apples are scarce, and have no established price, sales making anywhere from $[illegible] to $[illegible] ꟷ brl, according to quality and condition. Dried fruits are in good demand and are firmly held with an upward inclination in apples and peaches. Nuts remain quiet and steady. We quote:

[illegible]

FISH—Trade has ruled active throughout the past week, and a firm and buoyant tone has pervaded the market for all descriptions, save trout, which have been dull and neglected, at a reduction of 25c ꟷ ½ brl. Mackerel are scarce, and dealers are not anxious to effect sales even at outside quotations. Prices range as follows:

[illegible]

GREASE—Sales of 100 tcs white at 11¼c.

HAY—Timothy hay—pressed—has advanced 50c ꟷ ton during the week, but aside from this prices remain unchanged. There is a good demand on shipping account, and the general market may be quoted as follows: [illegible]

HIDES—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, 28,540 lbs. The hide market has undergone no material change. At all events there has been no improvement in its general features, the demand continuing limited, and prices ruling weak and irregular. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was reasonably active for this season of the year, and quotations were readily realized:

[illegible]

LEATHER—Dealers report a steady, fair movement in the market for leather, and in consequence of the somewhat reduced condition of the stocks, a firm feeling prevails, and previous quotations are fully sustained. We repeat our list as follows:

[illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—The supply is large and under a light demand the market remains dull and weak. Sales were reported to-day at a range of [illegible] ꟷ lb, according to quality.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Save an advance of 50c on tin, prices remain precisely the same as one week ago. The demand was active. We quote:

[illegible]

NAILS—The market was quiet but steady, at [illegible]

[illegible]

OILS—Business in this department has been rather quiet, on the whole, and prices have not been sustained with a remarkable degree of firmness. No very marked decline has taken place, but the "shading" process has been indulged in pretty generally. [illegible]

PAINTS AND COLORS—The demand for paints and colors has not been so active as dealers anticipated, but the stocks are not likely to prove largely excessive, and there is nothing to indicate that a change in full rates. We quote:

[illegible]

[illegible] Spanish whiting [illegible]

PAPER—No change has transpired in the market for this article. The trade is only moderately active, and prices are no more than sustained at the following range: Book paper, [illegible]; news, [illegible]; manilla, [illegible]; common wrapping, [illegible].

PAPER STOCK—Is in good request, and although the supply is more liberal, prices are firmly sustained. We quote: Cotton rags, [illegible]; cable rope, [illegible]; rope and bagging, [illegible].

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—Sales of 4 coops chickens at $[illegible]; 1 coop turkeys at [illegible]; 1 coop ducks at [illegible].

GAME—Sales of [illegible] doz pigeons at [illegible]; [illegible] doz snipe at [illegible].

RICE—The market was dull at unchanged prices: Patna, [illegible]; Arracan, [illegible]; Carolina, [illegible].

SOAPS—There was a fair demand for soaps, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

SUGARS—A moderately good trade was reported last week, and, as compared with the week preceding, prices were a trifle lower. The stocks, both here and in New York, are equal to all requirements of the trade. We quote as follows: Common to fair Cuba, [illegible]; good to choice do, [illegible]; Columbia, [illegible]; Columbia C C, [illegible]; good to choice Porto Rico, [illegible]; powdered, crushed and granulated, [illegible]; New York, white coffee A, [illegible]; do white, [illegible]; A, [illegible]; do B, [illegible]; extra do C, [illegible].

SYRUPS—The movement in this market was of a fair character, and quotations were as follows: New Orleans molasses, [illegible]; Philadelphia golden syrup, [illegible]; silver drips, [illegible]; Cuba molasses, [illegible]; New York extra, [illegible]; Maryland bee hive, [illegible]; XXX crystal, [illegible]; queen bee hive, [illegible]; Philadelphia bee hive, [illegible].

SPICES—The market was dull at former quotations: Pimento, [illegible]; nutmegs, No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; cassia, [illegible]; pepper, [illegible].

STARCH—Trade was quiet, and [illegible] orders, dealers did not feel [illegible]. Kingsford corn, [illegible]; pure, [illegible]; silver gloss, [illegible]; pure laundry, [illegible]; Oswego corn, [illegible]; Watts', [illegible]; Peoria crystal, [illegible]; Peoria corn, [illegible].

SODA AND SALERATUS—The market was fairly active last week, at the appended range of prices: Pyle's, [illegible]; None Such, [illegible]; Babbitt's medicinal, [illegible]; pure, [illegible]; Wheeler's Chemical, [illegible]; Vincent's, [illegible].

SALT—Received, 25 brls; shipped, 438 brls. Salt continues in urgent demand at steady rates for fine, coarse and ground solar grades. We quote: [illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 4,140 lbs; shipped, 4,000 lbs. Market quiet. Sales were as follows: TIMOTHY—[illegible] bags at $[illegible]; [illegible] at $2.40. FLAX—[illegible] at $2.25. HUNGARIAN—[illegible] at $1.10.

TEAS—Were in fair request at former prices. We quote as follows: [illegible]

TOBACCO—The demand continues light and the market rules quiet, and, save for choice varieties, easy. We make no change in our quotations as follows:

FINE CUT CHEWING.	
Extra	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING.	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common stems	[illegible]
PLUG.	
Natural leaf	[illegible]
Half bright	[illegible]
Black, sound	[illegible]
Choice, black, guaranteed, 10s, 5s, and navies	[illegible]

WOOD—Is in fair request at the annexed quotations: Beech, $[illegible]; maple, $[illegible]; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $[illegible].

WOOL—Received, 1,150 lbs; shipped, none. Wool was in limited request at the following prices:

Tub, extra clean	[illegible]
Tub, common	[illegible]
Fine fleece, good condition, light	[illegible]
Fine fleece, bad condition, heavy	[illegible]
Medium fleece, good condition	[illegible]
Medium fleece, bad condition	[illegible]
Coarse, very light	[illegible]
Unwashed	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates remain nominally unchanged:

Chicago to	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Harrisburgh	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, May 11.

United States 5-20 bonds, 79.

LONDON, May 11—Evening.

Consols for money, 93¼; on account, 93¼; 5-20 bonds at London quiet at 78¾. Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 95¼; Atlantic & Great Western, 24¼. Stocks steady.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—11:15 A. M.

Flour, 21s 6d. Red wheat, 9s 3d; white wheat, 9s 4d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 101s. Lard, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, May 11—1:30 P. M.

Red wheat, 9s 2d. Corn, 26s 9d. Lard, 66s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.

Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¼d; Orleans, 11½d; sales of 7,000 bales.

California white wheat, 9s 4d; red Western, 9s 2d. Western flour, 21s 6d. Corn—Mixed, 27s 3d. Oats, 3s 4d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 39s 6d.

Provisions—Pork, 101s. Beef, 90s. Lard, 66s. Cheese, 80s. Bacon, 61s.

Spirits petroleum, 8d; refined, 1s 1½d.

Tallow, 45s 9d.

Turpentine, 29s 6d.

LONDON, May 11.

Tallow, 45s 9d. Sperm oil, [illegible]. Sugar, 39s 3d. Whale oil, [illegible]. Calcutta linseed, 60s.

ANTWERP, May 11.

Petroleum at 51½ francs.

HAVRE, May 11.

Cotton dull on spot, 141 francs; afloat, 137 francs.

Spirits turpentine, 35s. Linseed oil, £30 10s.

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.

BREADSTUFFS.

The desire to sell in anticipation of a decline under free receipts by canal counteracts the influence of higher gold and better foreign accounts.

Exports past week—Flour, 28,300 brls; wheat, 138,000 bu; corn, 137,400 bu.

PROVISIONS.

Mess pork lower; 250 brls sold since 'Change at $30.7[illegible] regular; prime mess in better demand for export and the East at $[illegible]. Lard—Sale of 550 tcs prime steam, seller ninety days, at 18c. Hams—Forced sales of sweet pickled at 15½c, but closed more steady.

Exports past week—Pork, 3,600 brls; bacon, 1,425,00[illegible] lbs; lard, 935,000 lbs; hops, 3,000 bales.

GROCERIES.

Coffee dull; Rio at [illegible]. Sugar very firm; fair to prime grocery, 12¼@13c; best crushed, 16c.

The Live Stock Markets.

ALBANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.

Several hundred beeves changed hands to-day at [illegible] for fair to extra Illinois. Receipts for the week, 8,930.

Sheep—Illinois sheared, [illegible]; do wool, [illegible].

Hogs—Sales 300 heavy Illinois at $9.94 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Beeves—Receipts at One Hundredth street, 1,[illegible]. Small attendance of buyers who bid yesterday's prices, [illegible] for fair to prime steers, but as these would not cover cost, holders asked more. Many expect to do better to-morrow. A prime drove sold at 16½c average, and Illinois steers, [illegible].

Sheep—Receipts, 2,[illegible] head. Dull; sheared, [illegible].

Swine—Receipts, 3,547 head; firmer at [illegible]; sales include 325 prime Indiana, 200 lbs, at 10¼c; 254 Illinois, 197 lbs, at 10½c; 185 Ohio, 163 lbs, at 10½c.

CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 294 head; market better supplied than for several weeks; sales of extra at $[illegible]; first quality at $[illegible]; second quality at $[illegible]; third quality at $[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,612; farmers in the country are holding their sheep, expecting better prices. Market without change; sales at [illegible]. Spring lambs at [illegible].

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—Beef cattle in light supply and prices 25c higher; common to extra at $[illegible].

Sheep scarcer and 50c higher; woolled at 5 to 7c.

Hogs in good demand and firm.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Cattle quiet and unchanged at [illegible].

Hogs—Supply and demand light and prices easy at [illegible].

New York Wool Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The wool market is rather more animated. Buyers are more numerous, although on the basis of a decline in prices. The stocks in hands of dealers are light, and chiefly of extra grade. Woollen goods continue low, and we hear of several large mills about to stop running for a while.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 11.—COTTON—Rather firm; high grades heavy; sales of 2,800 bales at 29½c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 7,506 brls, 393 bags; [illegible] better on low grades, with fair export demand; sales of 7,800 brls at $[illegible] for superfine State and Western; $[illegible] for extra State; $[illegible] for extra Western; $[illegible] for white wheat extras; $[illegible] for round hoop Ohio; $[illegible] for extra St. Louis; $[illegible] for good to choice do—closing steady. Included in the sales are 3,000 brls extra Western and State, for export, at $[illegible]. Rye flour quiet; sales of [illegible] brls at $[illegible]. Corn meal steady; sales of 700 brls at $4.50 for white Southern; $4.75 for Brandywine. Wheat—Receipts, 23,750 bu; market 1@2c better for spring, with fair export demand; sales of [illegible] bu at $[illegible] for No. 2 spring delivered; $1.[illegible] for No. 1 do delivered; $1.70@1.75 for white California; $[illegible] for white Michigan, chiefly at the inside price. Rye firm; sales [illegible] bu Western at $1.34; [illegible] bu State at $1.[illegible]. Barley heavy; sales 1,600 bu Canada West at $[illegible]. Barley malt dull. Corn—Receipts, 12,[illegible] bu; market heavy, and [illegible] lower; sales of 31,000 bu at [illegible] for new mixed Western, closing at [illegible]; [illegible] for old do delivered. Oats—Receipts, [illegible] bu; market lower; sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] for Western, [illegible] in store.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu; malt, [illegible] bu; peas, [illegible] bu.

GROCERIES—Rice firm at [illegible] for Carolina. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm; sales [illegible] hhds Cuba at [illegible]; [illegible] boxes Havana at [illegible]. Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet at [illegible] for American.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm at [illegible]; refined [illegible].

LINSEED OIL—Firm at $1.[illegible].

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; sales of [illegible] brls at $[illegible] for new mess, closing at $31.00 cash; $[illegible] for old do; $[illegible] for prime; $[illegible] for prime mess. Beef dull; sales of 140 brls at $[illegible] for plain mess; $[illegible] for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales of [illegible] tcs at $[illegible] for prime mess; $[illegible] for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 150 brls at $[illegible]. Cut meats steady; sales of [illegible] pkgs at [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for hams. Middles nominal. Lard unchanged; sales of 550 tcs at [illegible] for steam; [illegible] for kettle rendered. Butter quiet at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for State. Cheese firm at [illegible].

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Firm; engagements, per steamer, [illegible] bu wheat at [illegible].

LATEST.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed active and firm for low grades of extra, dull and heavy for all other kinds. Wheat shade firmer for spring, with moderate export demand. Rye quiet and firm at $[illegible] for Western. Oats lower and heavy at [illegible] for Western, delivered. Corn dull and heavy at [illegible] for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $31.00 for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard quiet at [illegible] for good to prime steam.

EGGS—Dull at 17½@18c.

WHISKEY—Dull; sales 50 brls Western at 98c free; 97@98c for iron bound, free.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and drooping; Northwestern extra family at $[illegible]; Ohio do at $[illegible]. Wheat dull and declining; red unchanged; amber at $[illegible]; white at $[illegible]; No. 1 spring at $[illegible]. Corn dull; sales of [illegible] for yellow at [illegible]. Oats firm; Western at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude at [illegible]; refined at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Sales at [illegible].

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and irregular, and not sufficient market to establish quotations. Wheat dull; good to prime valley red, $[illegible]. Corn dull; prime white, [illegible]; yellow, [illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible] for heavy; [illegible] for light. Rye—Nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm and scarce at [illegible].

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 114,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, [illegible] bu. Shipments—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu. Freights—Easier on wheat, 11½c; corn, [illegible]; oats, 7½c, to New York; corn to Albany, 11c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; sales [illegible] No. 2 Chicago Milwaukee and Chicago at $1.34; [illegible] bu No. 2 Chicago to arrive at $1.32. Corn quiet and declined [illegible]; sales of 38,000 bu new at 68c; later, 1,500 bu on track and [illegible] bu to arrive at [illegible]; closing freely offered at [illegible] without buyers. Oats a shade easier, car lots selling at [illegible]. Rye nominally $1.20 for Western. Barley—Dull; sales 300 bu Canada at $1.80 delivered to maltster.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; [illegible] for heavy mess. Lard, [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Held at 98c, with no buyers.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.17½ for No. 1; $1.12¾ for No. 2. Oats dull and lower; [illegible] for No. 1. Corn weak at [illegible] for new. Rye nominal. Barley quiet and steady at $1.[illegible] for prime.

RECEIPTS—4,000 brls flour; 35,000 bu wheat and 4,000 bu oats.

4:45 P. M.—Wheat steady at $1.18½ for No. 1; $1.12¾ for No. 2; sales, [illegible] bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—TOBACCO—Active and prices a little better; sound lugs, $[illegible]; common leaf, $[illegible]; medium to good dark do, $[illegible]; bright wrappers, $[illegible].

COTTON—Nothing doing, [illegible].

HEMP—Dull, with sales of undressed at $[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

$1.35. Corn firm at [illegible] for mixed and yellow; [illegible] for white. Oats—Better demand at [illegible]. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye dull at [illegible] for choice.

WHISKEY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; demand at reduced prices, but round lots are held above the views of buyers. Pork sold at $[illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders limited, the latter on orders; clear rib sides, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible]. Sugar-cured hams, [illegible]. Lard dull at [illegible] for choice steam, and [illegible] for choice tierce on order; [illegible] for keg.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 7,250 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; barley, [illegible]; rye, [illegible].

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged and quiet.

COTTON—Unchanged; middling at [illegible].

TOBACCO—Firm but quiet.

WHISKEY—Free of tax [illegible], generally held at the latter rate.

PROVISIONS—Dull; nothing done and prices nominal. Mess pork is held at $31.00; bulk meats at [illegible]; Bacon, [illegible]. Lard held at [illegible].

BUTTER—In better supply and dull at [illegible].

HOGS—Scarce.

OILS—Linseed oil [illegible], $1.04@1.05; lard oil lower at $1.45@1.47 for No. 1 and extra. Petroleum dull at [illegible] for refined.

MONETARY—Gold—138¼, buying. Exchange steady. Money market easy at [illegible] per cent.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts, 2,400 bu; market steady and firm; extra white winter, $[illegible]; No. 1 do, $[illegible]; No. 2 do, $[illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible].

MILL FEED—Bran, $[illegible]. Coarse middlings, $[illegible]. Fine, $[illegible].

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—COTTON—Market quiet and dull; low middlings at [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand moderate and prices steady. Superfine at $[illegible]; extra at $[illegible]; fancy, $[illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, 70c.

CEMENT—$1.[illegible].

BAGGING—Good Kentucky, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Raw dull at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady. Mess pork, at $31.25. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; rib sides, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible]; hams, [illegible]. Lard—Tierce, [illegible]; keg, [illegible].

TOBACCO—Not yet in demand.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat—Sale of 1 car No. 1 red winter at $1.49; No. 2 do held at $1.[illegible]. Corn—Sales 1 car yellow at 72c; 2 cars No. 1 at 70c. Oats—Sale of 2 cars No. 1 at 70c. Rye held at $1.[illegible], according to grade.

PETROLEUM—Refined nominal at [illegible] in car lots for standard white; trade lots [illegible] advance.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged. Receipts, 175 bales; exports, 1,300 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super, $[illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, 72c.

HAY—$27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $31.50. Lard, [illegible]. Bacon firm; shoulders, [illegible]; sides, [illegible]. Bulk meats weak; shoulders, [illegible]; sides, [illegible].

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........May 9 and 11.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 60 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 25 brls fish, and sundries.
[illegible], St. Joseph, 18 brls fish, 20 m heading, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, 2,400 railroad ties.
Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber.
Prop Van Raalte, 600 ties.
Prop Allen, White Lake, no cargo.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Hilton, Brown's Pier, 50 m lumber, 150 cds wood.
Brig St. Joseph, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Brig City of Erie, Ludington, 120 cds bolts, 2,000 ties.
Schr Mary, Holland, 60 cds wood.
Schr H. C. Post, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, 4,500 ties.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Napoleon, Manistee, 95 m lumber.
Schr C. Richmond, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr L. B. Chapen, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr C. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
Schr Monsoon, Pigeon Creek, 2,300 ties.
Schr Antares, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Paul's Pier, 40 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Menominee, 170 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 40 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Black Creek, 109 m lumber, 140 m shingles, 20 m lath.
Schr C. North, Gearyville, 30 cds wood.
Prop East Saginaw, Menominee, 120 cds wood.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, 15 cds wood, 20 m staves.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 2,300 posts, 125 m lumber.
Schr Hackley, Sturgeon Bay, 60 m lath, 190 m lumber.
Schr Ringgold, Charlotteville, 50 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Menominee, 120 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Decondres Pier, 25 cds wood, 60 cds slabs.

CLEARED.........May 11.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Comet, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, no cargo.
Prop Van Raalte, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 3,600 bu corn, 3,176 bu oats, 1,600 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 390 bu oats, 3,077 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 3,000 bu corn, 4 brls pork, 1,000 brls flour and sundries.
Schr Harvest Queen, Windsor, Canada, 26,023 bu corn.
Schr Wyandot, Buffalo, 21,375 bu corn.
Schr E. Neville, Buffalo, no cargo.
Schr E. Turner, Cleveland, no cargo.
Schr Ben Flint, Manistee, 100 bu potatoes.
Schr Petrel, Green Bay, 100 bu oats.
Schr Blackhawk, Lincoln, 500 bu oats, 50 brls flour, 14 brls pork.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 11.

PASSED DOWN—Props Hunter, Acadia, Roanoke, Galena, Empire State, Chicago; barks Maitland, Rice; schrs Anglo Saxon, Valentine, Northumberland, Kate Dulie.

PASSED UP—Props Colorado, Edith, East, Queen of the Lakes; barks Corning, Sherman, Latrineer, Lottie, Wolf, City of Milwaukee; schrs Mary Morton, Oliver Branch, Breck, Card, Rockingham, Nightingale, Wrenn, Marts, Annetta, Southwest, Worth, Corsican, Mary Taylor, Aconites.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, May 11.

CLEARED—Eclipse, Lemont, light; E. Burnham, Summit, light; Planet, Lemont, light; prop Cashier, Lemont, light; prop Mohawk Belle, LaSalle, 8 m ft lumber, 2 m flooring, 37,500 lbs tan bark, 10,000 lbs carpenter work; 15,000 lbs sundries; Cuba, Ottawa, [illegible] ft lumber; American Star, Rooseville, [illegible] m ft lumber, [illegible] ft flooring, 21 m ft siding, 100 m shingles, 21 m lath.

ARRIVED—Johnstown, Joliet, light; Wing and Wing, Joliet, light; Cayuga, Lockport, 4,200 bu oats; Rosseau, Lemont, 46 yds ruble stone, 11 yds dimension, 4 yds flagging; Colonel Manning, Lemont, 52 yds ruble stone; D. Hess, Lemont, 60 yds dimension stone; H. L. Peaslee, Lemont, 55 yds ruble stone; Cashier, Lemont, 63 yds ruble stone; S. F. Gale, Lemont, 55 yds ruble stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 40 yds ruble stone, 20 yds dimension stone; Lady Franklin, Lemont, 60 yds ruble stone; Chas. W. Walker, Lemont, 60 yds dimension stone, 10 sawed stone; Chas. Steel, Lemont, 50 yds ruble stone; prop Wasp, Lemont, 57 yds ruble stone; Thunderbolt, Sag, 60 yds ruble stone; Geo. Judd, Lemont, 58 yds ruble stone.

BRIDGEPORT, May 11—6 p. m.

CLEARED—Wave, Morris, 4,000 ft lumber, 4,000 ft siding, 50,000 lath, 2,000 posts, 12 brls salt; Rossau, Lemont, light; D. Hess, Lemont, light; Geo. Judd, Lemont, light; Lady Franklin, Lemont, light; C. W. Walker, Lemont, light; S. F. Gale, Lemont, light; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, light; Colonel Manning, Lemont, light; Charles Steele, Lemont, light; Reliance, Lemont, light; Propeller Wasp, Sag, light; H. L. Peaslee, Lemont, light; Thunderbolt, Sag, light; William Simmons, Lemont, light.

ARRIVED—W. A. Steele, Joliet, 60 yds stone; John Carter, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn; Seneca, LaSalle, 5,200 bu corn; Georgia, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; J. F. Weston, Ottawa, 2,500 bu corn, 112,365 lbs starch; Commerce, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn; Northwest, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn.

Marine News.

WAREHOUSE BURNED.—The warehouse at Benton Harbor was burned at an early hour on Monday morning—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by Underwood & Co., of Benton Harbor, and was uninsured. There was about $2,000 worth of freight lost. The building was worth in the neighborhood of $1,500. The propeller Benton, which was lying aside of the warehouse at the time of the fire, narrowly escaped destruction.

BUFFALO FREIGHTS.—Were exceedingly dull, and rates were entirely nominal. To Buffalo—Props Philadelphia, Idaho, and brig E. R. Harmon, corn at 3½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—The *Sentinel* says: "The market for grain freights was active yesterday. Rates firm and unchanged. Charters: To Kingston—Bark Mary Merritt and schooner McLeod, wheat at 10c. To Buffalo—Props Neptune and City of Detroit, wheat at 4c. To Oswego—Schr Gerritt Smith, wheat at 11c."

There was nothing done in grain freights at Buffalo or Detroit on Monday.

GOT OFF AND SUNK AGAIN.—The schooner Comet, ashore on Charity Island, was got off early last week and towed to Bay City, where by an unforeseen accident she became detached from one of the lighters used in floating her, and sank again. She is to be raised at once, and placed in dry dock for repairs.

HOUGHTON.—A Houghton despatch, dated May 8, says: "The ice is all out of Houghton Lake. There is ten feet four inches of water in the channel."

BRIG BANNER.—This vessel, which went ashore on Point au Barque reef last fall, has been examined and her hull found sound. A wrecking party is now at work to get her afloat.

ICE.—Nine hundred and fifty tons of ice have arrived at Toledo from Lake Ontario ports.

GEORGIA BAY.—An Owen Sound despatch of the 7th reports the weather dull and cold. The Waubuno went towards the north shore but found solid ice extending some twenty miles from the land; also a large quantity of floating ice.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 28, 1869.

Public notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held, in pursuance of law, at the Company's Office in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented at said meeting.

The polls for election will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m. and remain open for one hour.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, the first day of May at 3 o'clock p. m.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY, for the election of Directors and other business, will take place at the Company's Office, No. 12 Dickey's Building, southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., at 10 o'clock a. m. on WEDNESDAY, June 2, A. D. 1869.

E. G. MASON, Sec'y

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
DEPOT—North Wells street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	* 8:15 a m	* 5:20 p m
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a m	* 4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p m	† 6:30 a m
Dixon Passenger	* 4:00 p m	* 11:10 a m
FREEPORT LINE.		
Freeport and Dunleith Pass.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:10 p m
Freeport and Dunleith Pass.	* 9:45 p m	* 3:30 p m
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	* 4:00 p m	* 11:10 a m
Geneva and Elgin Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:45 a m
Lombard Accommodation	* 6:10 p m	* 7:20 a m
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.		
DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.		
Morning Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosehill, Calvary and Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afternoon Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenosha Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee do	[illegible]	[illegible]
WISCONSIN DIVISION.		
DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets.		
Mail Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock	[illegible]	[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, General Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Bloomington Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Passengers for points on the Jacksonville Division will take the [illegible] train, which connect at Bloomington with trains on that Division.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
UNION DEPOT—Foot of Lake street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
JOSEPH F. TUCKER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
DEPOT—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office, 56 South Clark street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
DETROIT LINE.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
UNION DEPOT—Foot of Lake street. Ticket Office, Lake street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, [illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie streets. (West Side)—Ticket Office, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
THE CINCINNATI AIR-LINE.		
Cincinnati Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] SCOTT, General Northwestern Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James,

91 and 93 Randolph-st., formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, (established in 1840), and for the last nine years of Chicago, has successfully treated more diseases of a chronic character, during the past twenty years, than any other physician in the United States.

Dr. James' testimonials are from all parts of the United States, from the medical faculty, professors of medical colleges, hospitals, and from the press. Dr. James has been prominently before the public, as a specialist, upwards of twenty years, and his reputation is universal.

SYPHILIS, in all its stages, whether acquired or hereditary, radically and permanently cured, without the use of mercury or any poisonous drug.

SELF-ABUSE, tending to premature decay, and idiocy, cured by the infallible method, and full mental and physical vigor restored. Chronic, mercurial, and scrofulous affections, blood and skin diseases, and all diseases of a contagious venereal character, skilfully treated and permanently cured in the shortest possible time, without inconvenience to the patient.

Female difficulties and irregularities treated with safety and success.

Dr. James has the best appointed medical and surgical rooms in the United States. Patients never come in contact with each other, and all consultations strictly confidential.

OFFICE and PARLORS, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up-stairs, in office from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

JUST ISSUED.

Treatise on diseases of his specialty, sent in sealed envelope, to any address, free. Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Drawer 282, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located in this city, at No. 129 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., and it is not too much to say that he is one of the most successful practitioners in our city for curing the diseases he advertises to treat. Send for his monthly medical sheet and Guide to Health, treating on all diseases of the nature, also diseases peculiar to females. If you think, the writings of the greatest Specialist of the present day worth a careful perusal. Sent to any address free of charge. Hours of attendance at office, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or address DR. C. BIGELOW, P. O. Box 154, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Townsend,

182 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures in the most virulent and obstinate cases, without the use of mercury. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or Syphilitic affections of any kind, should call early, and save time, suffering and expense. All Female Diseases and Difficulties treated with safety and success. His "Pamphlet of Advice" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Dr. Whitmore,

182 and 186 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of "Seminal Weakness," or "Nervous Debility." The Doctor's success in all Private Diseases is truly wonderful, as hundreds can attest who have been relieved by him. Female Pills safe and sure. Correspondence strictly confidential. "Exposition" sent free to any address. All cures effected or no fee required. Consultation free.

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments, or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. 213 East Madison-st., up-stairs. Consultation fee $2. Send 25 cts for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Bassett,

187 and 189 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Nervous Debility, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic Diseases. Send stamp for Theory of Chronic Disease. Consultations free and confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Shakspeare on Intermittents.

The Bard of Avon tells us that the "sun in March doth nourish agues," and the remark is as true now as it was three hundred years ago. But, fortunately, in these modern days, March agues can be prevented. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, in a single week, will put the system in a condition to resist every species of intermittent fever. Or, if there is a predisposition to biliousness or dyspepsia, this unequalled regulator and invigorant will just as certainly prevent that. All the disorders common to the season of fogs and frosts may be held in abeyance by this potent antidote. They may also be ejected from the system, after they have made a lodgment there, by its persevering use. It is therefore moral insanity for any family to be without it.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at the Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

Words of Wisdom

For Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P Philadelphia, Pa.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Prop'rs.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE

OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s

POWERFUL MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailing Every Saturday

From QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land passengers and mails. Eighteen first-class Steamers. Best and most convenient route for travelers to Europe.

Railway fare to Quebec same as to New York. Fare from Quebec to Liverpool, [illegible], $80 and $70 gold, according to accommodation. All passengers have the same privilege in the saloons.

Tourists' tickets at reduced prices.

Steerage passage, $25 currency. Passage certificates from Europe to all points in the Northwest at cheapest rates. Regular physician employed on each steamer.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, or to ALLAN'S GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY, No. [illegible], cor. of [illegible] st., Chicago, where cabin berths may be secured for any steamer.

FERD. S. WINSLOW.

CUNARD LINE
OF
Mail Steamers,

Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

AUSTRALASIAN, MALTA,
ALEPPO, PALMYRA,
CHINA, SAMARIA,
CUBA, SILESIA,
HECLA, TARIFA,
JAVA, TRIPOLI.

One of the above first-class Iron Mail Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

From LIVERPOOL (calling at Cork Harbor) for NEW YORK DIRECT, every SATURDAY.

From LIVERPOOL (calling at Cork Harbor) for NEW YORK, via Boston, every TUESDAY.

From NEW YORK for LIVERPOOL (calling at Cork Harbor) every THURSDAY.

Certificates issued to bring out Passengers from any parts of Europe at Lowest Rates.

For freight or Cabin Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

For Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, 111 Broadway, New York, or to S. ROWE, No. 1 Lake-st., corner of Lake-st., and Michigan-av.

JAMES BRYCE, Passenger Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

On the 1st, 11th and 21st.

Except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 1, ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.

May 11, ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Caverly.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of May 11, 1869, connects closely at San Francisco with steamer CHINA, leaving June 4, 1869, for Japan and China.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, or at General Western Agency, corner [illegible] and [illegible], Chicago.

F. A. WARNACK, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature approved March 4, 1867, as inducements or site for the location of said State Reform School, said propositions to be sealed and sent to the Secretary of State, at Springfield, on or before the 23d day of June, 1869, said site to be not more than three miles from a railroad station, in or near the central part of the State.

Subscriptions will be received in lands, money, materials for building, stone, &c. Said propositions will be considered by said Board, and the most eligible site determined upon, taking into consideration all the circumstances tending to promote the best interests and success of said institution.

March 24, 1869. SAMUEL W. MOULTON, President.
WILLIAM J. YOST, Sec'y.

Chicago Times, Springfield Journal, Peoria Transcript and Alton Telegraph, will each copy four weeks, and send bill to Board Trustees, State Reform School, at Springfield, and send copy of paper with ad. to Wm. J. Yost, Cairo, Illinois.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Notice to Architects.

In pursuance of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the sale of the unsold lots and blocks on the Town Site of Lincoln and for the location and erection of a State University and Agricultural College and State Lunatic Asylum," approved February 15th, 1869, plans and specifications will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Lincoln, Nebraska, until the 1st day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock m., as follows:

One for the State University and Agricultural College; also, one for a State Lunatic Asylum. The foundations of said buildings to be of stone, and the superstructures to be of stone or brick. Said buildings to be located at or near Lincoln, the Capital of the State.

The cost of the present building for the University is limited by law to one hundred thousand dollars; and the Asylum to fifty thousand dollars; and the plan of each must be a building complete within itself, although so constructed as to add to it as the wants of the State may require.

It is desirable that each architect who may submit a plan and specification should accompany each plan and specification with a guarantee of some responsible person that if the said plan and specification shall be adopted by the Commissioners, the said [illegible] will contract as builder the construction of the said building or buildings within the amount limited by law, and also give bonds for the [illegible] and successful completion of the same.

The architect whose plans are adopted will be liberally rewarded by the Commissioners.

DAVID BUTLER,
THOS. P. KENNARD,
JOHN GILLESPIE,
[illegible]

PILES.

PILES.

Try Warner's Pile Remedy. It never fails to cure. [illegible] Wholesale Agents, E. P. DWYER & CO., Chicago.

SCALES.

FORSYTHE & CO.'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES

Over 150 varieties; also, Baggage Barrows, Store and Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, [illegible]

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, [illegible]

THE TRIGGER.

First Day's Shooting in the Ward-Bogardus Match for $2,500 a Side.

The Prairie Shooting Club.

The first day's shooting of the match between James Ward, champion of Canada, and C. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, for a stake of $2,500, took place on yesterday at the Dexter Park shooting grounds. Owing to the extremely threatening weather, the attendance was remarkably small in view of the importance of the match, not more than a hundred spectators being present. A terrific southwest wind prevailed, and an occasional drop of rain gave promise of a most unfavorable day. Shortly after 1 o'clock, however, the shooting began, the terms of the first division being 100 birds each, single rises, from H. and T. traps, at [illegible] yards rise and [illegible] yards boundary, to be governed by the New York rules. Mr. [illegible] Ward [illegible] was selected to represent Ward as his judge, Mr. William Wachter for Bogardus, and Mr. Chauncey C. Wilkinson was chosen as referee.

Ward won the toss for first shot, and opened the ball by bringing down his bird in fine style, and followed it up, at his turns, with nine more consecutively. Bogardus also began with three birds, but, by reason of several misses, the tenth round saw him three birds behind. At his twenty-first shot Bogardus was ruled out of a dead bird in consequence of having made ready with his gun above the elbow.

Here the rapidly augmenting rain-storm compelled a temporary adjournment, which lasted until the shower abated, and then the shooting was resumed. The hurricane from the southwest still prevailed with increased fury, blowing the birds (wild pigeons) from the traps with great swiftness, and materially detracting from the accuracy of the shooting. In justice to that gentleman's score, it is proper to state that Mr. Bogardus, in addition to the technical forfeiture already noted, toward the last lost another bird by a slight infringement of the rules. The pigeon refused to fly when the trap was sprung, skipping nervously about on the ground, and at length remaining stationary. Bogardus called "No bird," and stepped back from the score, whereupon the opposite party claimed "Lost bird," which was allowed. These points, should the match be closely contested, are worthy of record as bearing upon the relative skill of the marksmen. At half-past 4 o'clock the rain had again rendered further business impossible, and, by mutual consent, the shooting was abandoned for the day. The following is

THE SCORE.

WARD—[illegible]—90.

BOGARDUS—[illegible]—88.

*Dead birds outside of boundary.

TO-DAY

the remainder of the single-rise match will be shot, the shooting to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and in the afternoon the remaining division of the match, fifty double birds each, eighteen yards rise, will be shot.

THE PRAIRIE SHOOTING CLUB

held its annual meeting on Monday evening last, at St. George's Hall, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—C. M. Hogle.
First Vice President—W. R. [illegible].
Second Vice President—[illegible].
Secretary—John T. Newton.
Treasurer—Joseph Butler.

The club has a general shooting match at the Dexter Park grounds on Tuesday next, May 18, when the installation of the newly elected officers, with appropriate ceremonies at the Transit House, will take place.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mortality Report for the Week—Recommendations—Abatement of Nuisances—The Milk Question.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Superintendent presented his report for the week ending May 8, which was read and adopted. It was substantially as follows: Number of deaths for the week, 79; number for corresponding week, 1868, 70; increase, 9. Number of deaths for preceding week, 1869, 68; increase, 11. Males, 38; Females, 41. Total, 79.

Nativities—Canada, 1; Chicago, 34; United States, other parts, 13; England, 2; Germany, 12; Ireland, 14; Norway, 1; Sweden, 1. Total, 79.

The Sanitary Superintendent stated that the mortality of the week presented nothing unusual for this season of the year. There is a slight increase in the number of deaths compared with the previous week, the causes of death being nearly the same, and, judging by the mortality, the general health must be nearly the same as in the corresponding week of 1868, with the exception of a greater exemption from contagious disease.

As many immigrants are arriving daily, and as within the last ten days two arrived who had the small-pox, the Superintendent recommended the inspection of all immigrants arriving in this city. He said that during the past two weeks special attention had been paid to the removal of unnecessary obstructions to drainage, particularly in the Second Ward. Lumber and stone were found in many places filling the gutter. These had been, or are being, removed.

Commendable progress had been made in the abatement of nuisances. Many dogs, he said, had been killed in the outskirts of the city, their removal necessitating an extra amount of labor on the part of the scavengers. He called the attention of the board to two specimens of milk analyzed by Prof. Blaney.

No. 6 was obtained from Marcus A. Devine, No. [illegible] Illinois street, and No. 6 from D. H. Miller, No. 136 Ontario street, on April 15. The weight of No. 5 was greater than any specimen yet examined and, with but one exception, contained more solid matter. It contained a small quantity of fatty and a large amount of cheesy matter, and a more than average amount of sugar of milk. The weight of No. 6 was as great as No. 5, but the milk was thinner.

The following are the results of the analysis: No. 5—[illegible] by N. Y. Lactometer, [illegible]; specific gravity, [illegible]; one litre of milk weighs [illegible] grammes; amount of water in one litre of milk, [illegible]; fatty substance, [illegible]; sugar of milk, [illegible]; insoluble salts, [illegible]; casein and extractive matter, [illegible].

No. 6—Grade by N. Y. Lactometer, [illegible]; specific gravity, [illegible]; one litre of milk weighs [illegible] grammes; amount of water in one litre of milk, [illegible]; fatty substance, [illegible]; sugar of milk, [illegible]; insoluble salts, [illegible]; soluble salts, [illegible]; casein and extractive matter, [illegible]. Total, [illegible].

A communication from Dr. Schloetzer was received. It recommended the establishment in the city of large markets. On motion, the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

HEBREW CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Annual Meeting of the Association—Four Jews Converted in the Last Year at a Cost of $1,457.78—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Western Hebrew Christian Brotherhood was held in the Second Reformed Church, on Washington street, near Ann, last evening, Hon. Samuel B. Gookins in the chair.

The Secretary, Rev. E. Van Noorden, submitted his report. Four Jews were converted during the year, and the missionaries delivered seventy discourses. One hundred and fifty visits were made to the Jews, and a large number of tracts were distributed.

The Treasurer, John Crighton, reported that the receipts of the year were $1,[illegible], and the expenditures $1,457.78, leaving an indebtedness of $[illegible].

An election for officers for the ensuing year then took place, with the following result:

[illegible]

Rev. James Demarest offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

[illegible]

Mr. Robert P. Burns offered the following, which was adopted:

[illegible]

Rev. J. Lotka offered a resolution, which was adopted, tendering a vote of thanks to the officers of the different religious societies for assistance rendered, and to the local papers for publishing the reports of the meetings.

After appointing a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts, the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

DEDICATION.

Transformation of Grace Church into a Jewish Synagogue.

Grace Church, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, will be dedicated as a Jewish synagogue on Friday evening next. The arrangements are quite elaborate, and the ceremonies will be unusual and imposing in the extreme.

[illegible]

A NEW RAILROAD.

The Indianapolis & Chicago Air Line Route.

[illegible]

(continued) direct connection with Chicago, which will thereby secure to itself their trade. The right of way from Indianapolis to the city limits of Chicago has already been procured, and on to-morrow the company will be fully organized at Delhi for the whole line. General R. H. Milroy is now sojourning in Chicago in the interest of the proposed new railroad, conferring with our business men and capitalists, and talking up the subject generally, and is meeting with the heartiest encouragement. General Milroy gives assurance that active proceedings toward the construction of the road will at once be inaugurated. The location of the depot in Chicago, and the route which the Indianapolis & Chicago Air Line Railroad will follow from the suburbs to the heart of the city, will be determined hereafter.

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers—Reports, Etc.

The annual meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, was held last evening, President Peter L. Toe in the chair; Thomas Buckley, Secretary. The meeting was largely attended.

An election for trustees of the association for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Thomas Buckley, John Stuart, L. Haas, and J. M. Johnson.

The report of the Treasurer, C. N. Holden, showed that the assets of the association are valued at $62,174.19, being an increase of $4,[illegible] over last year.

Upon motion the sum of $1,500 was equally divided between the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums and the Home for the Friendless.

The report of the Secretary showed that relief had been extended to fourteen persons during the year.

On motion it was resolved to get up a badge of the association for the members, and likewise a banner for the society. Also, that each member be presented with a lithograph copy of the Fireman's Monument at Rosehill. The association then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The neighborhood of Archer avenue and Twenty-second street was thrown into an unusual state of excitement through the drunken conduct of an Indiana avenue car-driver, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It appears that this individual, whose name is John Chandler, residing at No. 19 McGlashen street, came home in an intoxicated condition, and began to quarrel with his wife about a missing pet dog. The wife made light of the matter, which so enraged the husband that he undertook to vent his spleen on his little child. A quarrel ensued, during which the wife entered a shed in the yard. It is said that he followed her, locked the door, and drawing a pistol attempted to shoot her. The cries of the woman attracted a large and excited crowd about the premises, and an organized effort was instituted among the men to save her. When they undertook to break open the door, he threatened to shoot not only his wife, but the men and himself too; and, it is said, behaved altogether like a madman. The door was finally forced, and half a dozen men rushed in upon him, and wrenched the weapon from his hands. A determined struggle ensued, but he was finally overpowered. We gather these particulars from the neighbors. The strangest part about the performance is that not only is Chandler at liberty, but, at an early hour this morning, the police in a neighboring station had not even heard of the affair.

Coroner Cleaves had a busy time of it yesterday. During the forenoon he held three inquests. The first was on the body of a boy 7 years of age, named Caspar Reider, whose parents reside near the junction of Twentieth and Grove streets. The lad fell into the river from the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad bridge during a fit, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Several persons observed the accident and hurried to the victim's assistance, but did not reach the scene in time to save life. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. He next visited Bridgeport and held an inquest on the remains of Margaret Murray, whose attempt at suicide in Ogden Slip, and subsequent death, have been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that she died of congestion of the lungs, superinduced by a cold engendered by the voluntary bath to which she had treated herself. From Bridgeport the Coroner proceeded to the Union Street Station and held an inquest over the body of Jane Dugan, whose death from the effects of self-administered laudanum at the station was mentioned yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict which was substantially "death by suicide."

The Chicago Academy of Sciences held their regular monthly meeting last evening, in their rooms on Wabash avenue near Jackson street. The President occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, several donations were reported from the Smithsonian Institute: 218 Central American birds from John Y. Scammon; 422 exotic coleoptera from C. Sonne; 34 birds from A. Kent; 2,000 specimens of shell, etc., from the Russo-American Telegraph Company; 14 birds and two mammals from Edward Hunt, of England; books, pamphlets, etc. Colonel Foster then delivered a brief address on the glacial construction of the continent, which was quite interesting and instructive. On motion, the condolence of the institution was tendered to the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, on the destruction, by fire, of their building and museum, a short time ago. A pledge of good fellowship and assistance was also tendered. The meeting then adjourned.

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association Building is now ready to deliver certificates of stock on all full-paid subscriptions. The by-laws require that receipts shall be taken on the stock book for all certificates issued. Therefore it will be necessary for subscribers to call for their stock at the Trustees' office (No. 3 Farwell Hall). Subscribers who have not paid in full should do so at once, and thus enable the board to make their report. We are glad to hear that, through the great liberality of one of their number, the Trustees will be enabled to proceed at once with the erection of the library building on the south side of Arcade court.

Mr. Buscher, a Swiss artist of much repute, having been engaged by his government to paint a grand historical picture of some striking scene in the rebellion, will soon visit Chicago. He has been travelling in this country for two years, taking portraits and sketching scenery, as a basis for future operations. The grand painting will include figures of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas and of Messrs. Andrew Johnson, W. H. Seward, W. C. Bryant and such other prominent men as the artist may consider will be indicative of the national character.

Justice DeWolf yesterday rendered judgment under the new forcible detainer act, in the amount of $2,[illegible]. Formerly the jurisdiction of the lower courts did not exceed cases of $100. This suit was brought by Eugene Strode and Elias Baytess, owners of the lot on Randolph street adjoining the McCormick Block, against Wm. F. Eddy, who owns the house on the same. The decree of the Court was that the incumbrances must be removed, and further called for the payment of $2,[illegible] for damages. Mrs. Eddy instantly appealed the case to the Circuit Court, and was held as security in bail of $4,000.

A discussion on the following resolution will take place on Friday evening next at Turner Hall, North Clark street, at 8 o'clock, between Mr. Philip Stein and Rev. J. C. Stoughton, editor of the *Temperance Advocate*: "That prohibition is not demanded by the best interests of the people, and is opposed to the harmony and spirit of the American Government." All are invited to attend. Admission free, and seats reserved for ladies.

Henry Jacques was the means of arresting and arraigning Thomas Hynes and Walter R. Winchester before Justice Drandorff on the charge of keeping a gambling house, yesterday. Their place is said to be on the second floor of No. 83 Clark street. They waived examination and were held each in bail of $300. On the day previous Jacques recovered $100 of gambling money from the same parties through a process of law before the same Justice.

A party of workmen engaged in moving a house located at 186 Taylor street, occupied in times past as a tenement, and owned by Mr. John Allen, residing at No. 97 Michigan avenue, came upon a soap box containing the decomposed remains of an infant, which had been buried under the house. Coroner Cleaves will make an investigation into the discovery to-day.

Mr. L. W. Volk, the sculptor, has returned from Europe, having completed in Rome marble busts of the late Dr. Brainard and of a son of Mr. H. O. Stone, two relievos. They are pronounced by competent judges to be gems of art, and reflect much credit on native genius. The casts for the Academy of Design have reached No. 7, and will be here soon.

Two cases of alleged attempt to swindle the government were brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. John C. Beckers, doing business on Archer avenue, was held in bail of $500 on the charge of selling cigars without paying the special tax, and John Koch, residing at No. 45 Wells street, was held in a similar sum for further examination, on the charge of selling tobacco in packages without the proper stamps.

Frank Sherry, a vender of silk dress patterns, was arrested at the instance of Leon Mandell, a dealer in dry goods, located at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, last evening, on charge of obtaining a large quantity of goods under false pretences. He was lodged in the Armory.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for constructing the Douglas place brick sewer to N. A. Williams, his bid for the work being $[illegible]. It will take about two years to complete the job.

A house located at the corner of Wayman and Desplaines streets was robbed yesterday forenoon of clothing to the value of $[illegible]. No clue to the perpetrators has been discovered.

All the members of Post 26, G. A. R., are invited to be present at an important meeting to be held this evening, at the headquarters, corner of Randolph and Clinton streets.

The house of C. Brownson, on Halsted street, was entered during the procession on Monday afternoon, and robbed of $[illegible] in greenbacks and clothing to a similar amount.

An unknown thief yesterday afternoon stole a solitaire diamond ring and a seal ring, the two worth $[illegible], from the residence No. 151 North Dearborn street.

The Rev. J. W. Osborn, residing at No. 51 Clinton street, was robbed of his watch on a West Division car on Monday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The "Field of the Cloth of Gold" at the Opera House this evening, with its extensive array of attractions.

"Surf," at the Dearborn Theatre this evening for the twentieth time. It will also be given at the regular matinee.

"The Octoroon," with its excellent cast, is announced at the Museum both for afternoon and evening to-day.

Mr. Chanfrau appears in his inimitable personation of *Sam* at McVicker's this evening.

BOSTON.

Pastoral Call—Preparations for the Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, May 11.—The Central Church of this city has extended a unanimous call to Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to become their pastor.

A grand rehearsal of all the Boston societies and independent classes intending to participate in the great oratorio chorus of the great peace jubilee, will take place at the Music Hall on the 19th inst. Boston alone will furnish 5,000 singers, who have been rehearsing in sections for the past two months.

BOSTON, May 11.—The liquor dealers have formed an association, with $100,000 capital, to promote their interests, in view of the enforcement of the Prohibitory law, by the Metropolitan Police.

The Erie Canal.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Troy *Times* of last evening says the water was let into the canal on Saturday night and navigation would have promptly opened this morning; but it was found that a boat, laden with iron, lying in the three-mile level between here and Schenectady could not float, and consequently the water had to be drawn off and the boat removed. At 10 o'clock to-day the canal was three-fourths full and the prospect was that the first boat would pass up early this afternoon. Everything, as far as heard from, is all right between here and Buffalo.

The Pennsylvania Coal Miners' Strike.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A despatch from Mauch Chunk, Pa., says the strike in the coal mines continues, and it is thought the men will hold out a long time, and accept nothing less than the fifteen per cent increase demanded.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 11.—All the miners in this county are at work.

Municipal Politics at Providence, Rhode Island.

[illegible]

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Infamous Proclamation—Admiral Hoff's Instructions in the Premises—Orders Given to New York Revenue Officers—Dulce Announces the Final Suppression of the Rebellion—Report of a Recent Battle.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A Washington despatch says it is thought that the infamous proclamation issued on the 4th of April by Count Valmaseda, the Spanish commander in the Eastern Department of Cuba, will, if carried out, lead to trouble between Spain and the United States. The proclamation is regarded in official circles here as one of the most infamous ever issued by a commander having any pretensions to civilization. As there are many American citizens in that part of Cuba it is feared that an indiscriminate execution of the proclamation may result in the shooting of some of them. Should any American citizen be shot under this decree our government will be prompt in punishing the outrage, and it is understood that instructions to this effect have been sent to Admiral Hoff since the proclamation was issued.

NEW YORK, May 11.—It is reported that the revenue authorities have received orders to post a cutter to watch the movements of suspicious vessels in the East River, to prevent filibusters leaving by the Hell Gate exit, and another cutter in the lower bay to guard the Sandy Hook exit. The former vessel took its station last night, off the foot of Tenth street, in the vicinity of the pier where the suspected vessel, Quaker City, is moored. All vessels attempting to leave this port at night will be overhauled, detained and their cargoes and papers examined.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A Washington special says the Spanish Minister received last night a submarine cable despatch from General Dulce, announcing the final suppression of the rebellion in Cuba. It is asserted by Dulce that only 1,500 insurgents are under arms, in detached bodies, without leaders or concert of action. The news was submitted to the State Department. It does not receive great credit here, and is supposed to be promulgated to discourage American sympathy with Cuba, and deter filibustering schemes. Cubans here claim the ability of their countrymen to hold out against the Spaniards for an indefinite time. They claim that the armed bodies alleged to be wandering around, constitute the nucleus of forces to the number of 8,000 to 10,000, working on farms and plantations, that can be concentrated at any time to strike a decisive blow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—It is known here that the Grapeshot, which recently sailed from Florida, is at a Southern port, engaged in fitting out with arms and munitions of war for the Cubans, and that several Cuban sympathizers have engaged passage on her.

The government authorities have issued instructions to the officials in New York to keep close watch on the movements of the Quaker City, and it is probable that should admissions from responsible parties be made that she is destined to engage in acts in violation of the neutrality laws she will be detained.

HAVANA, May 11.—The *Diario* to-day publishes a meagre report of an engagement which took place between the Spanish troops under command of General Lesca and the Cuban insurgents at Alta Gracia. The report says the rebels offered more determined resistance than in any previous battles, and acknowledges that the Spaniards lost a Colonel and Captain and six privates killed, and thirty wounded. It claims that the rebel losses were heavy, but does not give the number.

The insurgents have burned the village of San Miguel, near Nuevitas.

Puerto Principe is reported to be plentifully supplied with provisions.

It is expected that the *Prensa*, of this city, will soon suspend publication, and probably withdraw entirely from the field.

The steamer Columbia arrived at noon to-day, from New York, with Mr. Plumb, the new Consul General of the United States for Havana as passenger.

Sugar market buoyant with an improved demand. Holders demand an advance. Sales were made to-day on the basis of 9 reals, per arroba, for No. 12, Dutch standard.

INDIANA.

Religious Revival at Indianapolis—Indiana Editorial Convention—New Corporations—Fatal Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.

The religious revival under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Hammond, still continues, and the interest is on the increase. Frequent meetings are held in the Academy of Music, and it is so crowded as to be difficult to obtain seats.

The Indiana Editorial Convention meets in this city at 9 o'clock on Thursday. An address will be delivered by Mr. Joseph Medill, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, on Thursday evening, at Morrison's Opera Hall.

Articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, yesterday, of the Raccoon Valley Railroad Company, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, in shares of $500 each. The road is to run from a point on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at or near Ladoga, to Valley City on the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad. The Directors are: O. B. Wilson, O. H. Fuller, D. C. Stone, J. H. George, R. H. Graves, A. G. McDaniel, and W. C. Hendricks. O. B. Wilson is President; D. C. Stone, Secretary, and O. H. Fuller, Treasurer.

Articles were also filed of the Franklin Gas Company of Franklin, Johnson County, with a capital stock of $50,000. The Directors are David G. Vawter, of Lafayette, W. Fletcher, John Clarke, Philander W. Payne, Wm. A. Jennings, Thomas W. Woolen, and Nathan S. Schofield.

This afternoon, as John Skinner, who was employed on a switching engine of the Cincinnati Railroad, was engaged in his work, he was thrown upon the track, two of the wheels of the engine passed over his hip and leg, breaking the latter in two places, and crushing his hip terribly. His limb was amputated, but he died within half an hour afterwards.

Mr. Cunningham, the representative from Fountain County, was swindled of $50 at the Bates House to-night by a confidence game.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Warmouth-Wickliffe Trouble Settled—A Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to Talk Over the St. Louis Grain Transportation Project.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—The trouble between Governor Warmouth and Auditor Wickliffe is practically at an end. Warmouth is reported to have stated that he will take no further steps against the Auditor, and the latter will be restored to his office as soon as the legal steps necessary can be taken.

The Chamber of Commerce met to-night to receive a delegation of the St. Louis Grain Association and commercial editors to devise some action on bulk grain. The delegation was introduced by General Harry Hays, and received by President J. H. Oglesby with a brief and patriotic welcome address. L. R. Shryock followed, and stated that St. Louis had succeeded in interesting President Grant in the movement, and that the appointment of a St. Louis merchant, Henry T. Blow, to the Brazilian Mission, was in furtherance of the effort to reclaim the South American trade with the Mississippi Valley. He read a series of interesting statistics of this trade previous to the war.

Governor Stanard, of St. Louis, followed with a pungent and interesting speech. He closed by saying he wished to see an organization similar to the St. Louis Grain Association started this evening.

Ex-Mayor Filley, of St. Louis, followed in the same strain.

The meeting is still in progress, largely attended and enthusiastic, with a strong probability of practical results.

SPORTING.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—The attendance at the Greenland Course to-day was quite large, and the interest manifested was very lively. The race was two mile heats between Dick Jackson and Cressland, the latter winning both heats, and coming in ahead at every mile except the first mile in the first heat, which was awarded to the former.

SUMMARY.

Jeffersonville purse, $500, two mile heats.

Loud & Jackson enter c. h. c. Dick Jackson, 4 year old, by Revenue, dam Victorine by imported Margrave ... 2 2

A. Buford enters b. h. Cressland, four years old, by Lexington, dam Tennessee mare, pedigree lost during the war ... 1 1

Time—First heat, first mile, 1:[illegible]; two miles, [illegible]. Second heat, first mile, 1:[illegible]; second mile, [illegible].

At the close of the race the judges announced that the entries for the selling race, mile heats for all ages, had been withdrawn by reason of some misunderstanding in regard to the purse. The meeting, however, will continue until the close of the week under a new regime.

The Velocipede vs. the Horse.

BOSTON, May 11.—About 1,500 persons attended the Riverside Park this morning to witness the race between Walter Brown, the oarsman, on a velocipede, and the horse John Stewart—Brown to go five miles, and the horse, in harness, ten. The race was won by Brown, who completed his five miles in 26:20, the horse doing nine miles in 26:35. Brown's best mile was done in 4:20, and John Stewart's in 2:47½. After the first mile Brown made the others in 5:29, 5:44, 5:29, and 5:16.

Boating Challenge Accepted.

BOSTON, May 11.—A despatch has been received by the Harvard College crew, from Oxford College crew, accepting the challenge of the former to row a four-oared race from Putney to Mortlake, England.

Attention, Tourists.

The attention of the travelling public bound for Europe is directed to the Allan Line of Ocean Steamers, leaving Quebec every Saturday for Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. Eighteen first-class steamers are employed on this route. Quebec is reached either direct by all rail, or by elegant steamers from Toronto to Montreal, passing the Thousand Islands, and offering unsurpassed scenery on the beautiful St. Lawrence; and from Montreal to Quebec by first-class steamers, connecting closely with the ocean steamers from Quebec. The advantages of this route are: 1. Its cheapness; first-class cabin fare being $[illegible] and $70 gold, according to location of sleeping berths. 2. A passage of over two days down the St. Lawrence, before reaching the open ocean, thus affording travellers an opportunity of accustoming themselves to life on board ship and preparing for the rougher seas. 3. Keeping out of sight of land for, ordinarily, not over five days, from time of leaving the coast of Newfoundland and reaching the northern coast of Ireland. 4. Splendid state-rooms, spacious saloons, sumptuous tables, prompt and courteous attendants, regular physicians on board. 5. Ocean passage being over 400 miles shorter than by way of New York or Boston. 6. Rate of fare to Quebec same as to Eastern cities. For full particulars, cabin plans and so on, apply to the General Western Agency, No. 2 South Clark street, Chicago.

Presentation.

Chicago cannot be beat in doing up business handsomely. The celebration of Monday is a proof of this, but there are other proofs equally pleasing, although not quite so obvious. We take pleasure in stating that on the occasion of the removal of Paul & Mason, General Agents of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, into their new offices in the handsome block just erected by the Merchants' Insurance Company, southwest corner of the Court House Square, the gentlemen employed by them in the city and immediate neighborhood presented them with two splendid silver tea services as a mark of their respect, with an address setting forth appropriately their appreciation of the enterprise and energy which distinguishes that firm. The standing which the Washington Life Company has attained in the West is owing largely to the energy of the General Agents and those in their employment, and the need of their new office is proof enough of the success which has attended them. The purchase was made of Giles, Bro. & Co., Lake street, and was much admired.

Pure Wines and Brandies.

That pair of black horses which was seen in the procession Monday afternoon was driven by Chas. P. Jackson, who has been a resident of California since the spring of 1850, where he has been engaged in the culture of grapes and manufacture of wine. Having imported a large stock of wine from his vineyard, he is now engaged in canvassing the city and filling orders, and purposes calling on every family. If those who wish pure wine—the pure juice of the grape, unadulterated—will leave their orders at No. 122 South Clark street they will get just what they want. Pure wine is essential to the sick room. As proof of the purity of the El Dorado Wines read the following:

CHICAGO, March [illegible], 1869.

Mr. E. N. Higgins, No. 122 South Clark street: Dear Sir—Having examined the California Wines sold by the El Dorado Wine Company, I take pleasure in stating my conviction that they are perfectly pure. I regard them as more wholesome, and for medicinal purposes vastly superior to most of the imported wines. Yours truly,

H. D. [illegible], M. D., Professor Chemistry.

Where They Get Them.

[illegible]

Sts are unexcelled by any house in the city. They are now daily offering to the ladies new and beautiful silks, trimmings, children's underclothing and numberless other things which they are interested in.

Baldwin's New Receipt Book.

Baldwin, the indefatigable promulgator of gratuitous publications, who has made for himself a name and a fame in his valuable *Railway Guide*, is now getting ready to publish the second edition of his *Household Receipt Book*, the first volume of which, published last December, achieved a tremendous success. The plan of the work is simply to comprise, in a neatly bound volume, valuable household receipts to the number of one thousand or upward, the books to be distributed gratuitously to the householders throughout the city. Next month the second edition, containing one thousand new and desirable receipts in every department of household economy, will be issued and distributed. One-half the space of this book, which will contain 200 pages, of convenient size, will be devoted to the advertisements of retail merchants of Chicago. It is easy to determine the value of such a medium when it is understood that the book will be of a character that will render it valuable for constant reference, and in which the advertisements will necessarily become as familiar to the reader as any portion of its contents. The advertising pages will alternate with the pages of receipts, etc., one page of each being presented to the eye every time the book is opened. Full 12,000 copies will be issued and carefully distributed to families in all parts of the city, and the publisher guarantees to make such a work as will be prized by those who receive it, and from which his patrons will receive a compensating remuneration. Aside from the daily newspapers, a more valuable medium of advertising than Baldwin's *Household Receipt Book* could scarcely be conceived.

The Union Pacific Lantern.

Messrs. Dane, Westlake & Co., manufacturers of lanterns, No. 80 Michigan avenue, have recently patented a new style of railway lamp, for use on the Union Pacific Road. The first specimen manufactured is now in use at the other end of the road, and the second lamp made has been presented to Governor Bross, in commemoration of the opening of the road and of the deep interest he has always taken in the great highway. It is a tender and delicate compliment that will, no doubt, be reciprocated by corresponding feelings and emotions. The lamp is for the use of conductors, and is admirably adapted for that purpose. It is a foot high, with a wide, swinging handle, so that it can be carried conveniently on the arm. The glass is protected by wire bands, strong and permanent, and when laid down the lamp rests firmly on a circular wire base. The upper portion is heavily, even exquisitely, finished. All the parts are separate. The lamp proper, the wick and light, can easily be taken out. The glass, oval-shaped, is thick and strong. On it are ground two clasped hands, symbolic of the union of the East and West, and on the opposite side a hand bearing a flaming torch, surrounded by the words, "Let your light shine." The metallic portion is silver-plated, and on the top are the words: "Presented to Hon. William Bross, May 10th, 1869." The entire article is chaste and neat, ornamental and useful, and this particular lamp is especially valuable as an historical heirloom.

The Great Real Estate Auction Sale.

The excitement in regard to the great real estate auction sale, which is to take place at Farwell Hall, in this city, on the 20th inst., continues to increase each day, as the time approaches. This excitement is not confined to Chicago by any means. Capitalists in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Louisville, and New Orleans, are awake to the importance of this sale, and hundreds of them, or their authorized agents, will attend it. Messrs. Clarke, Layton & Co., the auctioneers and projectors of this stupendous enterprise, have published maps of the property to be sold, and also large pamphlets showing its location and advantages, which can be procured at their office, No. 138 Washington street. The aggregate amount of real estate to be put under the hammer is over *three millions of dollars*. This will be the greatest opportunity ever offered to secure building lots or desirable investments. The property is situated mostly in the South Division of the city, and considerable of it in the immediate vicinity of the great park. This property can all be seen and examined before the sale, by those desirous of bidding. It offers rare chances. Don't fail to see the pamphlets and maps.

Wire Goods.

The annoyances of spring and summer, such as flies, mosquitoes, dust, etc., can be obviated by using the wire window screens manufactured by Evans & Co., No. 201 Lake street. These can be obtained at from fifteen to fifty cents a foot, and as the firm employ no canvassers, housekeepers can avail themselves of a good article at a low price, and save the commissions paid to agents. They also manufacture summer houses, arbors, trellis and verandahs, and landscaped screens for saloons.

Lost.

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column headed "Lost." The finder of the missing article will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at THE TRIBUNE counting room, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets.

Real Estate Sale.

We again call the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE to the sale of real estate which Messrs. W. A. Butters & Co. will make at their salesrooms to-morrow afternoon (Thursday). See their advertisement.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—COTTON—Market quiet, dull and drooping; middlings at [illegible]; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales. [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—In the petroleum market crude continues dull; no change in prices since yesterday. [illegible]

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Flour steady at $4.75@[illegible]. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, saltrheum, pimples and other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

While waiting for a cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some pulmonary or bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

Read This.—I have suffered many years with the Piles, have tried everything but could find no relief, until a friend advised me to try Warner's Pile Remedy. I did so, and experienced instant relief, and in three weeks got rid of the most disagreeable disease (the piles) flesh is heir to. I would advise those afflicted to try it. A 20 YEARS' SUFFERER.

Are you morose, and have an ugly, harsh voice? Then get rid of catarrh—it is the cause. Use Wolcott's Annihilator. Pint bottles, $1; or come and try it free at 181 South Clark street, Chicago.

The Best.—All First-class Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers pronounce Colgate & Co.'s Toilet Soaps the best.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, latest styles. Paints, oils glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

HILTON—RICKER—In this city, May 9, by Rev. J. B. Drew, Mr. F. R. Hilton and Miss Agnes O. Ricker, of Portland, Maine.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. ... Managers.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Of the returned conquerors, and renewed triumph of the great extravaganza, revived

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

The Field OF THE Cloth of Gold.

Miss E. Thorne as Lady Constance; Mrs. J. A. Oates as Darnley. Great cast and special features. O'Reardon's Tumbleronicon; the Leone, Hernandez, Girard, Burnett, Fiske, McManus, Bradley, Ashley, Katie Putnam, Georgia Tetlow, &c., in their original roles.

ONLY CLOTH OF GOLD MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MONDAY NEXT—The last most pleasing burlesque,

IXION! IXION!

Or, The Man at the Wheel.

A most magnificent production, cast to the full strength of the unapproachable burlesque company.

WOOD'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.

J. W. BLAISDELL ... Manager

Tremendous Success!

Crowded Houses!

Delighted Audiences!

This, Wednesday, Afternoon, at 2 1-2, and in the Evening at 8 o'clock,

OCTOROON;

Or, Life in Louisiana.

NEW SCENERY. NEW APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM ALLEN IN NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Sole Lessee and Manager

This Wednesday, Afternoon, at 2½, and Evening at 8 o'clock, Olive Logan's

SURF! SURF!
With its Splendid Cast. Magnificent Appointments.
SURF! SURF!
With its gorgeous costumes. With its picturesque scenery.
In active preparation another Great Novelty.

WABASH-AV. RINK, AND WEST SIDE RINK.

VELOCIPEDROMES.

THE ELLA FRANKLIN TROUPE,

Consisting of MISS ELLA FRANKLIN, MR. DAN V. KERN, MR. SIDNEY FRANKLIN, assisted by "TINY" TIM.

[illegible] D. O. STURGES & CO., Proprietors.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED—TO FORM THE acquaintance of some gentleman who would loan a [illegible] WIDOW, Tribune office.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—LAST SATURDAY, A RED AND white cow, large horns, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND HAND MANGLE [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LIBRARY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE **Benefit of Mrs. Marie Hasper,**

THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock, at LIBRARY HALL.

Mrs. Hasper will be assisted by a CHORUS OF 100 VOICES, under the direction of Mr. Adams, a Quartette of Stringed Instruments, under the direction of Mr. [illegible]; Mr. C. H. Brittan, Piano and Voice; Mr. H. Allen, Violin.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Chorus—"And the Glory of the Lord" (Messiah) ... Handel
2. Violin Solo—"Le Tremolo" ... De Beriot
3. Scene and Air from "Maria Stuarda" ... Mrs. Hasper.
4. Stringed Quartette—"Andante Favori" ... Beethoven
5. Song—By Mr. C. H. Brittan.
6. Chorus—"Lift up your heads, Oh! ye gates" ... Handel

PART II.

1. Piano Solo—a. Song without words ... Mendelssohn; b. Nocturne ... Chopin
2. [illegible]
3. Aria—"My Heart Ever Faithful" ... J. S. Bach. Mrs. Hasper.
4. Stringed Quartette ... Mozart
5. Song—[illegible] ... Franz. Mr. C. H. Brittan.
6. Chorus—"Hallelujah" ... Handel

Tickets, $1. For sale at the music stores of Lyon & Healy, and Root & Cady; also at the office of Library Hall, and evening at the door.

AUCTION SALES.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

32 VALUABLE LOTS,

IN

Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago,

West half Southeast quarter of Section 4, Town 39, and

LOTS 24 AND 25

Brand's Subdivision of Block 136, School Section,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, May 13, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

at our salesrooms,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The above lots, in Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition are located in the most desirable parts of the North Side, and are surrounded by fine improvements. Its accessibility and nearness to centre of business make it among the most desirable property for sale.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the advantages of property so central, and within the city limits. Its locality must recommend it to the favorable attention of all classes, as being an unusual opportunity for advantageous investment, as every lot will be sold.

The title to the property is perfect. Full warrantee deeds given to the purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE:

$50 on each lot on day of sale; balance, one-third cash, in 10 days; one-third, 1 year; one-third, 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent, per annum.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF Oil Paintings AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.,

By Catalogue,

At our Salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

These Paintings have been selected with great care from some of the most prominent galleries extant, and are works of the most noted artists.

They will be on Exhibition on Wednesday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE,

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

Paris Square Broche Shawls,

CASES STRAW GOODS,

Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Custom-made Clothing, Woollens, Tailoring Goods, Linen Goods, Italian Cloths,

Boots, Shoes and Hats, Canton Matting, Carpets, &c,

AT AUCTION,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, May 12th and 13th.

At their salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 & 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

No. 74 Twenty-second-st., Genteel Furniture, Piano Forte, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling No. 74 Twenty-second-st., the entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., also a very superior-toned

PIANOFORTE, 7-OCTAVE

Made by Lindeman & Son, New York.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO.

100 Monroe-st., opposite the Post Office.

AUCTION SALE OF

Household Furniture, Piano Forte, Linen, China, Glass.

And effects of a large Boarding House, 21 rooms, by Moffatt, Thomas & Co., on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 98 Dearborn-st.

Real Estate Auction Sale.

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO.

Beg respectfully to inform the public that it is their intention to hold a MONTHLY SALE, by Auction, of Real Estate, to take place at the

Real Estate Auction Mart, No. 70 Lake-st.

The second Tuesday in every month throughout the year. The first sale, which will take place on TUESDAY, May 18, 1869, at 3 o'clock precisely, will include about

100 RESIDENCE LOTS,

In some of the choicest parts of the city. Ten modern brick-built marble-front Residences in Fulton, North Dearborn, West Washington, Randolph and Lake-sts., Union Park and other choice localities. Frame Houses and Lots, West Washington, Market, and Reuben-sts.

Printed particulars, with terms of sale, are preparing, and may be had six days prior to sale, at their Real Estate and Auction Offices, 98 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MOFFATT THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

Real Estate Auction Sale,

On TUESDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock precisely, by MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., at the REAL ESTATE AUCTION MART, 70 Lake-st., three doors from State.

Two Splendid Marble Front Residences,

Containing 13 rooms, with marble mantel-pieces, bathrooms, hot and cold water in every room, beautifully fitted up, desirably situated on Fulton-st., near Union Park, and forming an opportunity for purchasing a residence for immediate occupation, seldom to be met with. Terms exceedingly easy.

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, May 18, at 3 [illegible], by MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., at the REAL ESTATE AUCTION MART, 70 Lake-st., three doors from State,

HOUSE AND LOT

consisting of a new two-story [illegible] stores, and located and known as [illegible], now renting at $700 per annum.

18 RESIDENCE LOTS,

in Blocks 21 and 41 Sheffield's Addition, on Grand-av., Boulevard, [illegible] the highest and most beautiful on the Grand-av. Boulevard.

MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

Will offer for sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11 and 12, at 9½ a. m., promptly,

Custom-made Boots and Shoes,

A LARGE LINE OF

Custom-made Clothing, Prints, Piece Goods, Hats and Caps, Hoop Skirts, &c.

Also, six new Sewing Machines, in perfect order, and one Fire-proof Safe.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

Pawnbroker's Closing Out Sale,

AT THE OFFICE OF

A. Goldsmid & Co., 281 South Clark-st., corner of VanBuren,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, May 11 and 12, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. each day.

The stock of Forfeited Pledges [illegible]

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

By GEORGE G. LEVI.

LAST AND CLOSING SALE

By auction of Mr. SHEPHERD'S Fine

English Triple Silver-plated Ware,

TABLE CUTLERY,

JAPANESE GOODS, &c., &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, May 12, morning at 10 o'clock, and evening, at 10 o'clock, 2½ and 7½ o'clock, in rooms, 70 Lake-st., three doors from State. [illegible]

PIANOS.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—[illegible]

WANTED—A PIANO FORTE, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. D. KERFOOT, REAL Estate Broker, 90 Washington-st.:

IMPROVED.

ROBEY-ST., south of Madison,—Two fine frame houses, containing 9 or 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements.

OAK-ST., east of Green Bay road.—Two fine brick houses with 100 feet of ground.

RIVER-ST., near Michigan-av.—50 feet, with fine store.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

MORGAN'S GARDEN.—Having made a subdivision [illegible]

[illegible]

A large list of improved and unimproved property can always be seen at my office.

WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ABELL & HOTCHKISS: [illegible]

ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Room 3, No. 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. STARRETT, 151 SOUTH Clark-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. HILL & CO., ROOM [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALEXANDER, [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY AT A BARgain—[illegible] LOUIS B. KELLEY & CO., basement 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,500, FOR THREE DAYS, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. STEAD & CO., NO. 8 LaSalle-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT ON WABASH-AV. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND RUNning from First-av., Maywood, to Desplaines River, [illegible] THOMSON & TEMPLETON, Bakers, East Randolph-st., between Wells and Franklin.

FOR SALE—410 LOTS ON THE SOUTH SIDE—[illegible] EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTHWEST corner Aberdeen and Harrison-sts., [illegible] Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON SOUTHWEST CORner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS TWO STORY frame house, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—150 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ON TYLER-ST., EAST OF [illegible] GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY FAKE & SUTHERLAND, ROOM 5, No. 32 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE SPLENdid Riverside Boulevard lots [illegible] EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., [illegible] MEADE & COE, 134 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FAKE & SUTHERLAND, ROOM 5, No. 32 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—$20,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE—[illegible] J. H. BURTON, Monmouth, Ill.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON REUBEN-ST., NEAR [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF ELEGANT parlors, with first-class board; also, two rooms for single gentlemen, and day boarders wanted.

15 NORTH SANGAMON-ST., BETWEEN LAKE and Randolph-sts.—Two gentlemen of quiet habits can obtain good board with room, at a moderate price.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD BOARD and lodging can be had at from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week. Also, day boarders wanted.

55 PINE-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT OR back parlor, with board.

89 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO LARGE, furnished front rooms to rent, with first-class board. Also, two rooms for single gentlemen. Use of gas and bath. Terms moderate. Reference required.

107 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TWO LARGE, pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, to let with board. House first-class and family small.

112 ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

112 ADAMS-ST.—ONE FINE FAMILY ROOM, with closets, &c., furnished or unfurnished, and two or three finely furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. First-class day board, [illegible] per week.

113 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms and good board, by the day or week. Also, unfurnished front parlor for gentleman and wife.

131 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—ONE SUITE OF front rooms, a pleasant location, with good board. One or two single gentlemen can find a good home. Wanted—A good family cow, washer and ironer.

133 TWENTY-NINTH ST.—CLOSE TO INDIana-av. cars—One or two rooms, unfurnished, with board and comforts of a home, in a private family, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

148 MONROE-ST.—TWO BLOCKS FROM THE Court House—Furnished rooms with first-class board for gentlemen and wife. Gas, bath, and piano in the house. Also, room for four gentlemen, with board, $7 per week. Day board, $5 per week.

157 FOURTH-AV.—A SPLENDID FRONT parlor, unfurnished. Also, furnished rooms, single or in suite, with good board. House being put in first-class order. Terms reasonable.

163 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE furnished room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Day board, $5 per week.

165 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. — A PLEASANT front room furnished, with first-class board in a small private family for two gentlemen; one minute's walk from Indiana-av. cars. Terms moderate.

180 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — A VERY large, handsome bedroom, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, close to the cars and ten minutes' walk from Court House; also room for two gentlemen who wish a nice location and convenient to business.

218 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and furnished rooms for two gentlemen. Also, day boarders accommodated.

225 INDIANA-ST.—ONLY FIVE MINUTES' walk from Lake-st. A pleasant suite of front rooms, with first-class board; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

246 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF front rooms to rent, separate or together, furnished or not. Also, a room for 2 or 3 gentlemen at very reasonable price.

266 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, or suite of rooms, unfurnished, to rent with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND SUITES, furnished or unfurnished, with board. House new, all modern improvements.

333 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS — FURNISHED. Also, carpeted unfurnished rooms to let and a few day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

341 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board in the marble front. Reference required.

385 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS NEWly furnished for single gentlemen, with the comforts of a home. Reference desired.

397 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

420 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH FIRST-class board, pleasant unfurnished and furnished rooms, in suites or single. Also, room newly furnished for young gentlemen. References required.

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Large front room, furnished, in a first-class house, to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

642 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR LINCOLN Park—A suite of front rooms, nicely furnished, to rent to gentlemen, with board. References required.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED SLEEPING room, suitable for single gentlemen, centrally located, to rent, with board. Call at 269 South State-st.

A CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, with board for gentleman and wife, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Court House, marble front, with all modern improvements. Few boarders and no children. Location first-class. References given and required. Can find particulars at 67 State street.

A N OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE, paying from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week. Must be sold immediately. Inquire at Room 11 No. 92 Dearborn-st., between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

NEAR WABASH-AV. AND SIXTEENTH-ST.—Large, pleasant furnished rooms, in private family, with board. Good stable and good barn. Terms reasonable. Address A W CHARLES, Tribune office, and give your name and address.

ST. CLOUD HOUSE, CORNER OF WASHINGton and Franklin-sts., offer suites and single rooms, with board, at greatly reduced prices; also to day boarders.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOMS for gentleman and wife, in some respectable private family. Would prefer a house furnished with all modern conveniences. Will go to either division of the city. Address, stating location, M S, Tribune office.

BOARD—WHERE TEACHING IN MUSIC AND German is desired. Arrangements can be made by calling at 343 North Clark-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY TEACHER FROM the East, in a respectable private family, where no other boarders are taken preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, MISS E W F, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for gentleman and wife, in some good family at Cottage Grove, convenient to Hyde Park train. Address C. E. WEBSTER, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALL WHO ARE LOOKING FOR AN HONORABLE and legitimate business wanted to call at 120 Dearborn-st., to examine an invention of substantial merit, approved of by the Farmers' Club of New York City. Profit 400 per cent and sales unlimited. Small or large capital can be used at the same advantage. HOWARD TILDEN, 120 Dearborn-st.

BARGAINS—A STOCK OF MILLINERY AND fancy goods at New York prices, less 25 per cent for cash, or will trade for good Chicago property. TURNER & HAWLEY, 104 State-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND WAREHOUSE IN A live business town, 25 miles from Chicago. For particulars, apply at 136 South Water-st. MOELLER & BROWN.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE SAWMILL COMplete, at less than manufacturer's price. HAWKINS & JAMES, 136 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A SASH and door shop, consisting of one Fay's Planer, one Burkhardt's Resawer, one Daniels Planer, one railway cut-off saw, one scroll saw, one mortiser, two saw frames, one tenoning machine, one turning lathe, lot of turning tools, lot of belting and shafting. Have only been in use a short time. Will be sold at about one-half of manufacturer's price. Call, or address HAWKINS & JAMES, 136 Lake-st.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE, with lease and fixtures; also, stock, if required. Doing a good business, and well located. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call soon at 424 Archer-av.

GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, A VERY VALUable invention for the whole United States, secured by Letters Patent, January, 1869. The owner has other business, and cannot attend to it. Address, giving name and where an interview can be had, E G, Tribune office.

GOOD STOCK OF FINE DRY GOODS FOR SALE or exchange for city or country property. Inquire of ANDERSON, THISTED & CO., 12 and 14 North Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN LARGE AND SMALL sums, on good collateral security. Boots and shoes [illegible] Room 7 No. 120 Dearborn-st.

SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE INVENTIONS ever patented, for sale. Call and see them. KECOMB & NEWCOMBE, 160 Clark-st., Rooms 7 and 8, Chicago.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERchandise and storehouse for sale, at Chariton, Iowa, on B. & M. R. R., 136 miles west of Burlington. Business established 12 years. The best stock, the best store and the largest ready-pay trade of any store in Southern Iowa, west of Ottumwa. For terms, etc., etc., apply to J. V. FARWELL & CO., or FIELD, LEITER & CO., Chicago, or O. L. PALMER, at Chariton, Iowa.

SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOM AND RESTAURANT for sale—The finest establishment in the city, located near the Chamber of Commerce and doing a fine business. The whole or one-half would be sold. Apply to R. KENNEDY & CO., Real Estate and Business Brokers, 181 West Madison-st.

STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE CHEAP, AND store to rent, at 342 North Clark-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS $3,000 TO INVEST IN a profitable manufacturing or mercantile business, well established. Best of reference given and required. Address G K, Tribune office.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PERSON, WITH A MODerate capital, can form a partnership in the flour and feed business with the advertiser, who has one of the oldest and best stands in the city; has large experience in the trade, and can give the best of references. Address O W, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE—RENT NOT to exceed $[illegible]. Address A B BOYDEN, Tribune office.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—1-2 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY frame house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements. [illegible] WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT dwelling house on the corner of Michigan-av. and Van Buren. Contains 10 or 11 rooms, and has all the modern improvements. [illegible] WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 418 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 11 rooms in good order, water, sewer, &c. [illegible] T. F. FITCH & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE for the summer months, on [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—227 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. FINE new two-story frame house, with all modern improvements. Carriage house and stable in rear, with water. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, southeast corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW TWO-STORY FRAME brick basement houses, 10 rooms each, [illegible] HARVEY MASON & CO., No. 184 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 28 WALNUT STREET [illegible] Apply to J. F. STARK, 155 East Randolph-street, Room 1.

TO RENT—NO. 38 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., north of Oak, 11 rooms. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 99 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—29 ONTARIO-ST.—HOUSE WITH 8 [illegible]

TO RENT—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE WITH [illegible] 174 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms with new furniture. [illegible] Apply to J. H. KEELER, 119 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, No. 1200 Indiana-av. [illegible] Apply to M. L. PEARCE, [illegible]

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE Cheap. [illegible] Address W C H, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT house on Belden-av., two blocks west of Clark-st. Inquire at 428 Belden-av. Furniture for sale or rent.

TO RENT—NO 251 FOURTH-AV., UP STAIRS, 4 pleasant unfurnished rooms, with water, suitable for housekeeping.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements. No. 322 Wabash-av. Apply at 320 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of No. 98 State-st. Apply to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, BEING ALL second story of No. 166 South Clark-st., at $60 per month. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 92 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—CORNER OF WAHPANSEH-AV. AND [illegible], a very pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON third floor, in suites or separate, at 56 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms at 149 Wabash-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Sharkey Monument Works. Best of references required.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE AND VERY desirable furnished rooms, on reasonable terms; large closets and gas; references exchanged. Apply at 86 Third avenue.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, in a private family where there are no children, only three doors from street cars and ten minutes' walk from the Post Office. Lady and gentleman preferred. Terms very moderate. Address M H, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED front room, newly papered and painted, with use of bathroom, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT NICEly furnished rooms, with or without board. Also, day boarders. Location good. Rent very reasonable. At No. 47 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME ROOM, BEAUTIFULly furnished, in Hamilton Block, 18 North Clark-st. Inquire at Room 26.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, or shop of some kind, convenient to Post Office. Rent cheap. Inquire at Cottage Lamp & Oil Depot, rear McVicker's Theatre.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, over new store 243 West Madison-st., suitable for an office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentlemen. These rooms have changed hands, and are newly fitted up. Apply at Room 25, No. 66 Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A GOOD PLAIN sleeping room, with a separate entrance, and an abundance of light and air. Inquire at 239 East Congress.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at Rotter's Building, Room 30, after 10 o'clock a. m.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED [illegible] first floor at 19 Adams-st., third door from [illegible]. Two day boarders accommodated.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS cheap, in house of modern improvements, 267 Wabash-av. Will rent for housekeeping or sleeping rooms. Call and see them.

TO RENT—BEDROOM AND PARLOR, WITH closet en suite, furnished, and large unfurnished room with closet, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board; in private family; location good. No other boarders. Apply to MR. O'CONNOR, northwest corner Union and Kinzie-sts. References required.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES IN VOLK'S Building, 197 Washington-st. T. S. FITCH, 103 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FULLY FURNISHED with every convenience for housekeeping, the upper part of a two-story house, in good order, containing 4 rooms, store-room, bath room, &c. [illegible] 90 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for three young men, with the comforts of a home, in five minutes' walk of Post Office. Apply at [illegible] East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS, UNFURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping. Also, three furnished lodging rooms. Apply at 78 Third-av.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE FRONT ROOM, well furnished, for gentlemen only, with references. Inquire at 183 South Clark-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—

THOMPSON BLOCK.

The elegant three-story brick building on West Madison-st., extending from Peoria to Sangamon-st., known as "Thompson Block," is now ready for renting.

STORES.

The corners being 25 feet front by 70 feet deep, and 25 feet front by 70 feet, height of ceiling, 14 feet, for a first-class

Grocery store,
Hardware store,
Drug store,
Confectionery store,
Crockery store,
Dry Goods store,
Clothing store,
Flour and feed store,
Millinery store,
Boot and shoe store,

or any other first-class business.

Wholesale or retail houses desiring to establish branches on the West Side, a liberal inducement will be offered in the way of low rent and long leases, as the object of the owner being to secure permanent and first-class tenants.

THE HOUSES

are light and airy, with six rooms, ample closets, with gas, water and water-closet on each floor, suitable for rent in suites or as one tenement.

BASEMENTS.

One on the corner of Peoria-st., 25 feet front by 70 feet deep, suitable for a first-class billiard and lager beer saloon. Eight others, 25 feet front by 70 feet deep, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Very light.

Apply to WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Office corner Peoria and Madison-sts., up stairs, (Thompson Block).

TO RENT—112 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE THE Post Office, 3 [illegible] block, a neat, small store. Apply to BAIRD & REIS, Room 10 Post Office Block.

TO RENT—POSSESSION IMMEDIATE—[illegible] DAGGETT, [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE TO work in a store. Salary, $5 per week. Address in own handwriting, W M S, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE THAT CAN SEW to learn the millinery trade. Apply to Mrs. IRWIN, 324 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO GO TO KANKAKEE. Wages, $[illegible] per week. For particulars call at [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FEW RELIAble men [illegible] C. H. STRONG & CO., No. 150 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BODY MAKER to make fine buggy and carriage bodies. [illegible] JOHN H. HINE, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC artist, one that works with crayon and pen preferred. [illegible] CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY, Detroit.

WANTED—CONFECTIONERS—A PROFESSIONal German confectioner can find employment by calling at Nos. 10 and 12 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT THE RICHMOND HOUSE, A colored man who understands hotel work perfectly. None other need apply.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 FIRST-CLASS [illegible] CHARLES A KERFOOT, 87 Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE HOUSE PAINTERS. INquire at 35 Twenty-first-st. None but first-class workmen need apply. E. HETHERINGTON.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of a foundry and machine shop. One perfectly conversant with both branches of the business as well as machinery preferred. Address, with reference, J. C. LAMB, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 YEARS old. Must be able to speak and write English and German. References required. Address L E, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW SMART MEN AS AGENTS for the sale of an article needed in every family. None afraid of work need apply, as liberal inducements are offered. Call at 8 South Canal-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO the country, two or three good stonemasons. To the right kind of men steady employment will be given. Apply to ISAAC L. HEINE, 152 and 154 South Water-st., this morning at [illegible] o'clock.

WANTED—AT ORVIS & BOSTWICK'S OVER 192 and 194 Dearborn-st., one experienced salesman, who will receive permanently on a salary of $1,500 per year. Also, the sale of good agents. [illegible]

WANTED—A BREAD BAKER AT 14 NORTH Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT AND WORthy men to work at life insurance. Apply at 154 Washington-st., basement, after 11 o'clock a. m., May 12th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, to act as housekeeper in a small family, outside the city limits, and to take charge of an invalid lady. One accustomed to driving preferred. Apply by letter to K C R, Tribune office, stating wages, references, &c.

WANTED—WET NURSE. APPLY AT ROOM 3, No. 18 Randolph-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework. Apply at 94 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK and to do general housework where there is a second girl. Apply at 225 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, in a small family, where there is a second girl. Inquire at 1336 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. No Irish Catholic need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND store. References required. J. L. WEATHERWAX, 182 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN TAKE care of an infant. Apply with references at 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Wages not over $3 a week. Apply at 121 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at 23 VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer at 388 Wabash-av. References required.

WANTED—AT 210 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., A GIRL to take care of a baby.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER AND milliner. Inquire at 363 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 367 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and competent girl for second work in a private family. Call at 412 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good wages and a permanent place. Apply at 144 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID at 171 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK FOR A BOARDing house where there are 10 or 12 boarders. Apply at 178 Washington-st., corner Wells, up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. To a good girl will give a steady situation for the summer. Apply at 186 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A PERFECTLY HEALTHY AND respectable wet nurse. Also, a good laundress. Good references required. Apply at 266 Michigan-av.

WANTED—50 GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH OR Norwegian girls for first-class situations in private families and hotels. Places guaranteed. Call early at 32 East Randolph-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at 614 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. None but a competent cook and good washer and ironer need apply at 604 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND A good dining-room girl at 173 Wabash-av. Best of reference required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Good wages. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m., at 316 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Swede, German, Scotch or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 12 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN or colored girl. Apply at 186 Carroll-st., between Green and Peoria.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO A NO. 1 washers, starchers and ironers, at BAYLEY'S Laundry, 70 Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good kitchen girl; one who can come well recommended.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at 168 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS TO WORK on pants. Apply at 193 Washington-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a small family. German preferred. Good wages paid. Apply at 45 and 47 Lake-st., up stairs. R B.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDING clerk with some business house or bank by a gentleman who could lend his employer security [illegible]. Address CORRESPONDENT, care of E. P. Swift, Esq., 125 South Clark-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family. Good reference given if required. Address R R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] Address J. T. WATSON, 11 Wells-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEAD WAITER, American, in a hotel. Good reference. Address [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, OR [illegible] SALESMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with some years' experience in the mercantile business. [illegible] Good references can be given. Address C G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL engineer, as engineer on the lakes or land. [illegible] Address G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from Massachusetts, in a dry goods store, as porter or otherwise employed. [illegible] Address J Y M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] Address ARTHUR E. SLAYTER, P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and make himself generally useful about the house. Address C S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, in a private family. Best of city references. Address F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN [illegible] Apply at Swedish Emigrant Association, [illegible] North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN COACHman, in a private family. A good family. Please address J A D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GARdener. No objection to go out in the country. Please address GARDENER J F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, single, in any capacity. Is a good penman and bookkeeper. Address J W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO—By a young man not afraid to work, willing to make himself generally useful. Good references. Address T, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, in a retail grocery store. Has had experience, and is willing to work. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a dry goods house, in city or country, [illegible] The best of references given. Address SWIFT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER OF fifteen years' experience wishes a situation as designer and cutter of draperies, &c. [illegible] Address F O, 444 North Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SOLICITORS, EDItors, clergymen, secretaries and others. A lady who writes short hand [illegible] STENOGRAPHER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) who speaks good English, to take care of horses, cows and a garden, and make himself useful about the house. Address F Q, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LAWYERS AND editors, or any person wanting an amanuensis. A widow lady, who is a plain and rapid writer, wishes copying to do in an office, or at her house. Address M F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, to take care of horses and drive, by a steady man who understands his business, and can make himself useful. Address V R, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a competent person. No washing or ironing. Apply at 293 West Fulton-st., between Halsted and Desplaines-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family—one, cook, washer and ironer; the other to do second work, or to take care of a baby. Please call at 128 South May-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, CAPable and experienced, desires a situation as seamstress, in a private family. Can be seen or addressed at 170 West 1 [illegible] Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Danish girl, who understands cooking, washing and ironing, and general housework. Please call at STADT DANMARK, corner of Dunn and Cook-sts., one block west of Kinzie-st. bridge.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WOman, situation as wet nurse. Apply to City Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good references. Apply at 32 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 115 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily to do plain sewing, can run the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Howe machines; would like a permanent place in some nice family, if not, by the day or week. Can be seen at 116 West Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., or Boston, Mass. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in the English and German. A thoroughly reliable work, written by eminent physicians; giving symptoms to facilitate the detection of disease, with the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. Endorsed by the highest medical authority of the land. Embraces the matter of a $5 volume. Price, cloth bound, $[illegible]. The most popular and rapidly-selling book in the market. Agents are reporting upwards of 40 copies per week. One just reports 128, one another 100 per week. Another reports 208 for the last two weeks. [illegible] I have not only made a good living, but my boy's life, &c. It is a work of great value, [illegible] J. GOODMAN & CO., [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Sinking Fund Law to be Carried into Execution.

Secretary Boutwell's Explanation Concerning the Purchase of Bonds.

List of Officers Detailed as Indian Agents and Superintendents.

Discharge of Clerks in the Treasury Department.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

SECRETARY BROWNING'S LAST ACT.

The fact has lately come to light that the last act of Secretary Browning was to order patents to issue to J. F. Joy for large tracts heretofore reserved for settlers on the Cherokee lands. The matter was done with great secrecy, but the agents of settlers here accidentally discovered it, and this action is said to have largely influenced the late demonstration of settlers on the Cherokee tract.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

The President has decided to appoint Hon. Ben Wade one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, *vice* General J. D. Webster, of Chicago, resigned.

PERSONAL.

General Terry, as the War Department has been advised, is on his way to St. Paul to close up the business of his old command, after doing which he will at once go South and take command in Georgia.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

Present indications are that Henry Pierce, of Boston, will be appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands. A man named Hutchison, of Arkansas, was nominated, but not confirmed, at the last session of the Senate. The State Department, on further consideration, thinks the appointment was not a very good one, and hence a new selection.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Thirty-nine men clerks were to-day dismissed from the Sixth Auditor's office, and thirty-six women will retire from the Register's office on Saturday. No vacancies are made, as this is a reduction of the force.

MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.

Colonel Markbreit, the new Minister to Bolivia, arrived to-day in search of instructions from the State Department.

THE REPORTED EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

There has been a good deal of talk but no excitement here to-day about the cable despatch of yesterday announcing the alliance of England, France and Spain against the United States. No importance is attached to it at the War Department, and at the Treasury it is regarded as a stock-jobbing canard.

CITY POSTMASTER.

Judge Edmunds, of Iowa, and late Senate Postmaster, was to-day commissioned as City Postmaster here.

THE CROWD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House has been so thronged lately with dismissed clerks, who bore the President so much with applications to get reinstated, that he is compelled to quit the business of public reception, and will hereafter only receive persons by card, after they have stated what they want to one of the Secretaries.

THE SINKING FUND ACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, having given the matter full consideration, to-day authorizes the statement that he has determined to carry out the law of 1864, establishing a sinking fund, and will, as soon as possible, make the necessary arrangements. The bonds he is now buying will not again be issued, and the probabilities are that they will go into the sinking fund.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET INVITED TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Mayor Shurtleff and a committee from Boston, escorted by Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, this morning, visited the President and the members of the Cabinet and General Sherman, and extended an invitation to them to attend the National Peace Jubilee next month. The gentlemen expressed thanks for the invitation, and the committee are encouraged to believe that nearly all will be present. The President, in response to Mayor Shurtleff's invitation, stated, after expressing his thanks for the courtesy, that he would, if possible, be pleased to attend the ceremonies at Boston.

M'CLELLAN CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

General Geo. B. McClellan arrived here this morning, accompanied by Governor Randolph, of New Jersey. To-day General McClellan had an interview with the President.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

The following officers, detailed to execute the duties of Indian Superintendents and Agents, will report by letter from their residence to Indian Commissioner Parker, Washington, for assignment and instructions. Should vacancies occur, awaiting them to provide for those during their service on Indian duty, they will receive promotion the same as though on ordinary military duty:

Superintendents—Colonels De L. Floyd Jones, George L. Andrews, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Sully, Lieutenant Colonel John E. McIntosh, Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel Edward McK. Hudson, Major Henry Douglass, Major J. E. Tourtelotte.

Agents—Captain T. TenEycke, Captain Caleb H. Carlton, Captain Army, James W. [illegible], Captain [illegible] R. Ames, William H. Smythe, Captain [illegible] Lowe, Captain George M. Randall, William J. [illegible] Crooch, J. N. Craig, Captain James [illegible] Captain A. Hartwell, Captain Charles J. Wilson, Captain Dewitt C. Poole, Captain F. T. Bennett, Captain Walter, Captain Clifford, L. H. Warren, Captain George T. Olmstead, Jr., Captain [illegible], Captain David Parkinson, J. J. G. [illegible], [illegible] First Lieutenant J. H. Purcell, Lieutenant [illegible] H. Bothwell, Lieutenant George W. Graham, [illegible] W. Mitchell, First Lieutenant J. H. Hayes, [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible], Lieutenant W. H. Danielson, [illegible] George E. Ketzler, Lieutenant [illegible]. [illegible]

WORD RECALL OF OUR MINISTER TO TURKEY.

[illegible] to the best authority for saying [illegible] has decided to recall, within a few days, [illegible] Edward Joy Morris, our Minister to Turkey, [illegible] to come to the knowledge of the President [illegible] he had expressed, openly, his sympathy [illegible] for the Cretan, and [illegible] consequence, the United States didn't [illegible] much influence with the Sultan's Government.

EXPLANATION CONCERNING THE PURCHASE OF BONDS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury states that the [illegible] of bonds under the notice issued by the [illegible] Treasurer at New York was made in [illegible] the act of 1862, and that it is not the [illegible] of the Secretary to put these bonds again [illegible] the market, nor is it his expectation that [illegible] in any form be reissued. His object is a [illegible] of the principal and interest of the debt. Arrangements are making in the [illegible] Department to carry into execution the [illegible] of the act of 1862 relative to the establishment of a sinking fund.

THE ELDRIDGE CASE.

[illegible] Representative Eldridge arrived here to-day. [illegible] Representatives Loughridge, Kerr and [illegible] a sub-committee of the Committee on [illegible], will next week proceed to Montgomery, [illegible] to investigate the charges against [illegible].

REPORTED ALLIANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible] concerning an alliance against [illegible] States has been received at the Spanish, [illegible] English Legations, it is for no other reason [illegible] it is not customary to communicate information [illegible] of political treaty movements to foreign [illegible]. The London telegram at first [illegible] general and spirited comments, but the [illegible] seems to attach full credit to the [illegible]. The President and Secretary [illegible] were early informed of the contents of [illegible], but, apart from this, they had no information.

THE STEVENS' BATTERY.

[illegible] here, to-day, between the President, [illegible] McClellan and Governor Randolph, had [illegible] matters connected with the Stevens' [illegible].

BANKS URGES THE PRESIDENT TO RECOGNIZE CUBA.

[illegible] that General Banks had an interview [illegible] President yesterday, urging prompt [illegible] of the Cuban patriots, and declaring [illegible] procrastination is ruinous folly.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Grand Railroad Celebration—An Enthusiastic People—First Through Train from Chicago to Council Bluffs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 12.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the National Typographical Union—Address of Welcome by General Cary—[illegible]

[illegible]